The New-York Times.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

THE MILITIA OF VIRGINIA AGAIN UNDER ARMS.

Another Reputed Accomplice Leaves the Country—Interviews with Brown and his Wife.

RUMORS OF AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE BROWN—VIRGINIA ARMS FOR THE FRAY.

Richmond, Thursday, Nov. 17—Evening.

The military here are under arms, and ready to march at a moment's warning, in consequence of reports from Charlestown of an intended rescue of Brown.

Alexandria, Thursday, Nov. 17—Evening.

There is great excitement here, in consequence of a rumor of the rescue of Brown, and the volunteer militia are assembling at their armories.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Such a rumor as is noted in the foregoing dispatches was circulated here to-day, but was not credited.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 17.

A dispatch from Col. Davis, at Charleston to Governor Wise, this evening, requests the dispatch there of two companies of cavalry, stating that five barns and outhouses have been fired to-day, it is supposed, by sympathisers with Brown.

Dispatches have been received in Richmond, which have caused the authorities there to take prompt action. Three hundred men and two pieces of artillery leave Alexandria at daybreak by Governor Wise's orders. The Richmond forces will probably leave on an express train at an early hour.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 17—11.30 P. M.

There are rumors at Harper's Ferry that 250 men, armed with rifles, are encamped at Berrysville, near Charlestown, meditating a rescue. Of course the report is too improbable for belief.

The operator at Harper's Ferry says that a messenger has been sent to Charlestown to obtain reliable information, but has not yet returned. There is great excitement at the Ferry, and armed guards are patroling the streets and roads.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 18—1.30 A. M.

The messenger has not yet returned to Harper's Ferry. He left at 10 o'clock, and was to have been back in two and a half hours. He is probably detained by some of the guards.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that Edward Moffit, who was arrested at Lynchburgh as a suspected participant in Brown's foray, has been released for want of evidence.

Identifying parties are to proceed to Wytheville for the purpose of examining another suspected fugitive.

Several suspected persons, mostly Northern peddlers, have been recently arrested at Culpepper Court-house, and there appears to be an intention to place in confinement all who do not give a good account of themselves.

DR. HOWE GONE TO CANADA.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 17.

It is stated that Dr. S. G. Howe has left for Canada. His friends disclaim any connection on his part with the late plot in Virginia.

THE MEMPHIS INSURRECTIONIST.

On Saturday, Dr. William Russell Palmer, the alleged co-conspirator of Ossawatomie Brown, succeeded in giving bail in the sum of $2,500, and was released from custody.

ANOTHER FEARFUL DISCOVERY—FRESH PERILS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The New-York Times is by far the most insidious and unscrupulous of the Northern Abolition Press. Inferior in editorial ability to the *Tribune*, and reputed to be very far inferior to the same paper in circulation, it is yet clearly apparent to the habitual and observant reader of the two papers, that for a long time the course of the Times has been more consistently and artfully adapted to the invasion of the rights of slaveholders and to provincializing the Southern States, and hence has exercised an influence incompatible with the more open and evident efforts to which the *Tribune*, in its position of avowed organism, in behalf of the "irrepressible conflict," has been obliged to employ.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond (we believe that is his name) was one of the first among the Northern journalists to give in his adhesion to the system of anti-slavery tactics proclaimed by Mr. Eli Thayer. So soon as Mr. Thayer published his incontrovertible demonstration of the theory that the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty affords, by far, the readiest and most practicable method for the effectual destruction of the rights of slaveholders in the common territories of the Union, Mr. Raymond commenced a systematic endeavor to engraft this same Squatter Sovereignty doctrine on the organization of both the Democratic and Republican party.

To impregnate the Northern Democracy thoroughly with Squatter Sovereignty, and trust to scattering the same seeds throughout the South, through the agency of men of the John Forsyth stripe, in such manner as to secure the nomination at Charleston to some Squatter Sovereignty candidate, and thus defeat the Democratic nominee at the South; then to bring out a Black Republican candidate, such as Bates, of Missouri, on the same Squatter Sovereignty platform; such is the nice little programme attempted by the Thayer wing of the Abolitionist Party, and of which the New-York Times is the chosen organ. To distract and divide the National Democracy, and then construct a Republican platform to suit the taste of recreant Democrats at the North, has been the scheme, of less tact than cunning, by which it was expected to strike the most effectual blow at the institution of Slavery.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry has not entirely discouraged Raymond's policy. It has only irritated his temper. He now discovers that the South cannot so easily be entrapped—that the determined tone of the Southern people gives little hope of another submissionist compromise on the Slavery question. No wonder that he should prove so exceedingly sensitive whenever the *Enquirer* points out the intimate connection between Ossawatomie sympathy and Squatter Sovereignty. And the little fellow *is* irritated. He dances through a very paroxysm of impotent rage. The quiet and orderly manner in which the majority of the people of Virginia have united with the Executive and the Judiciary to maintain and abide the due process of law, to frown down every violent demonstration, to protect the perpetrators of treason, murder and robbery, and the instigators of servile insurrection from all illegal molestation, has, in marked instances, awakened the warm approval and merited applause of the conservative Press at the North. Not so with Raymond. He denounces, vilifies, threatens an awful retribution for the blood of John Brown, and seems determined to do all that misrepresentation and carefully prepared invective can do towards the fulfilment of his own prophecy.

What seems to irritate little Raymond most, is the determination of our State authorities to probe the Brown conspiracy to the quick, by the exposure of all the conspirators. It would even seem that Raymond is afraid of the detection of his own complicity in the conspiracy. But we doubt such complicity. That Raymond is any less guilty of moral treason, than is John Brown, no one who reads the Times can reasonably suppose, and were the matter legally practicable, we would willingly see Raymond change places with the man for whom he expresses such clamorous sympathy. But Raymond has not brought himself within the reach of the law. He never had the pluck to toe the mark with Brown, and he has too much cunning to be caught in the same dilemma with his co-laborer, Fred. Douglas. No, Raymond entertains no salutary apprehensions connected with the gallows. His irritability in connection with the Brown conspiracy is vicarious.

The unraveling of the conspiracy (a wide-spread one) has already implicated Seward, Giddings, Fred Douglas and Gerrit Smith. Let the whole roll be called, and so many Black Republican leaders will find their names in print as to justify the very reasonable fear, on the part of Raymond and his compeers, that the conservative men at the North will be finally aroused to decisive action. Such an event will prove a black day in the Black Republican calendar. *Hinc illae lachrymae.*

A MIRROR FOR THE SPECIAL USE OF VIRGINIA GENTLEMEN.

While the Richmond *Enquirer* is vaunting itself so loudly on the chivalry and generosity which have marked the treatment of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, and dealing in such vehement invective against journals whose temper and tone are less ferocious than its own, we desire to commend again to its special attention the following narrative—given under oath by the Virginia gentleman who was the principal actor in the scene which he describes:

TESTIMONY OF MR. HENRY HUNTER.

Henry Hunter called—Examined by counsel for defence.

Q.—Did you witness the death of this man Thompson?

A.—I witnessed the death of one whose name I have been informed was Thompson.

Q.—The one who was a prisoner?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, what were the circumstances attending it?

A.—Do you wish my own connection with it, or simply a description of the circumstances—shall I mention the names?

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Every bit of it, Henry; state all you saw.

Witness—There was a prisoner confined in the parlor of the hotel, and, after Mr. Beckham's death, he was shot down by a number of us there belonging to this sharp-shooting band.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Will you allow him to state, before proceeding further, how he was connected with Mr. Beckham?

Mr. Green—Certainly, Sir.

Witness—He was my grand uncle and my special friend—a man I love above all others; after he was killed, Mr. Chambers and myself moved forward to the hotel, for the purpose of taking this prisoner out and hanging him; we were joined by a number of other persons, who cheered us on that work; we went up into his room, *where he was bound, with the undoubted and undisguised purpose of taking his life*; at the door we were stopped by persons guarding the door, who remonstrated with us, and the excitement was so great that persons who remonstrated with us one moment would cheer us on the next; we burst into the room where he was, and found several around him, but they offered only a feeble resistance; we brought our guns down to his head repeatedly—myself and another person—for the purpose of shooting him in the room; there was a young lady there, the sister of Mr. Fouke, the hotel keeper, *who sat in this man's lap, covered his face with her arms, and shielded him with her person whenever we brought our guns to bear; she said to us: 'For God's sake wait, and let the law take its course;'* my associate shouted to kill him; 'Let us shed his blood,' were his words; all around were shouting: 'Mr. Beckham's life was worth ten thousand of those vile Abolitionists;' I was cool about it, and deliberate; my gun was pushed up by some one who seized the barrel, and I then moved to the back part of the room, still with purpose unchanged, but with a view to divert attention from me, *in order to get an opportunity, at some moment when the crowd should be less dense, to shoot him*; after a moment's thought, it occurred to me that that was not the proper place to kill him; we then proposed to take him out and hang him; some person of our band then opened a way to him, and *first pushing Miss Fouke aside, we slung him out of doors; I gave him a push, and many others did the same; we then shoved him along the platform and down to the trestle work of the bridge, he begging for his life all the time, very piteously at first*; by the bye, before we took him out of the room, I asked the question what he came here for? He said their only purpose was to free the slaves—that he came here to free the slaves or die; then he begged, 'Don't take my life—a prisoner;' but I put the gun to him, and he said, 'You may kill me, but it will be revenged; there are eighty thousand persons sworn to carry this work;' that was his last expression; we bore him out on the bridge with the purpose then of hanging him; we had no rope, and none could be found; *it was a moment of wild excitement; two of us raised our guns—which one was first I do not know—and pulled the trigger; before he had reached the ground I suppose some five or six shots had been fired into his body; he fell on the railroad track, his back down to the earth, and his face up*; we then went back for the purpose of getting another one, (Stephens,) but he was sick or wounded, and persons around him, and I persuaded them myself to let him alone; I said, 'Don't let us operate on him, but go around and get some more;' *we did this act with a purpose*, thinking it right and justifiable under the circumstances, and fired and excited by the cowardly, savage manner in which Mr. Beckham's life had been taken.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Is that all, gentlemen?

Mr. Botts—Yes, sir.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—(To the witness.) Stand aside.

INTERVIEW WITH THE WIFE OF JOHN BROWN—BROWN IN HIS PRISON.

From the Independent.

I write this morning, on board a steamboat, a hasty account of a personal interview last evening with Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Capt. John Brown, now under sentence of death in Virginia for having bravely failed in a brave deed.

I am scarcely at liberty to mention at what place Mrs. Brown has lately been staying, or whose hospitality she has been sharing. I may say, however, that after her return from Baltimore, where she was stopped on her half-made journey to her husband, she has been the guest of a family residing in one of the most beautiful regions of a neighboring State, who have proved themselves kind friends not only to herself but to her husband, and who were the more glad to bid her welcome to their house, because the lady of their household, with her son, had already made a visit to Capt. Brown in his prison at Charlestown since his sentence of death. Mrs. Brown's stay with these friends terminated this morning. She is now on her way to Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Sennott, the counsel for her husband's defence.

I conversed with her during the entire evening. But only ten minutes' acquaintance is enough to show that she is a woman worthy to be the wife of such a man. She is tall, large and muscular, giving the impression at first sight of a frame capable of great strength and long endurance. Her face is grave and thoughtful, wearing, even in this hour of her trial, an expression of soberness rather than of sadness, as if, like her husband, she had long since learned how to suffer and be calm. Her manner is singularly quiet and retiring, although her natural simplicity and modesty cannot hide the evident force of character and strength of will and judgment, which have fitted her so long to be a counselor in her husband's enterprises and a supporter in his trials.

She is a native of Whitehall, near Lake Champlain, and has been the mother of thirteen children; but, notwithstanding the cares of her numerous family, and her many privations and struggles independent of household burdens, she still appears as fresh and hale as if she were only now in the prime and vigor of life.

A NEWSPAPER CORRECTION.

The conversation, of course, was of the scenes of Harper's Ferry—both those which have already been enacted and those which are shortly to follow. She alluded, with subdued though evident emotion, to the wounds of her husband and to the loss of her two sons, Watson and Oliver, who fell in the struggle. But she made no such remark as that recently attributed to her in a New-England newspaper, "that four of her sons had already been slain, and she would be willing that all the rest of her family should be made a sacrifice, if necessary, to the cause of Freedom." These words, she said to me, could never possibly have fallen from her lips, for she had already felt too many griefs to court any fresh sacrifices, and she could not think, without pain, of any new death-stroke to her family. She would not shrink from any necessary trial or struggle when the hour came for it, but she could not look forward with composure to any further lessening of her family, already too sadly broken. She regretted that such a remark should have been put in her mouth—"for," as she observed, "they are unmotherly words."

She said that she had been so long accustomed to sorrows that she had been trained to bear them. While living in Ohio, *four of her children died from dysentery within eleven days, three of whom were carried to the grave together on the same day!* She mentioned, in this connection, that her husband had always been a watchful nurse and the chief care-taker of the children and of herself, during periods of sickness.

CAPT. BROWN'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

I adverted, in alluding to Capt. Brown's religious opinions, to the common report that he was an Old-School Presbyterian. She replied that he had been a church-member ever since he was a boy; that he united, at sixteen years of age, with a Congregational Church in Hudson, Ohio; and that on removing to Pennsylvania, thirty years ago, he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, with which he had since remained connected. She said that the religious element of his character had always been the ruling motive of his life. He had always observed religious exercises in his household with exemplary regularity. It had been for many years the custom of the family to read the Bible every morning, in regular course of chapters, each member reading in turn a verse. She said that her husband's familiarity with texts of Scripture was so great that he could detect almost the slightest misquotation of any passage, and that if a portion of a verse in almost any part of the Bible were read or repeated to him, he could immediately repeat the remainder. His conversation frequently abounded with Scripture texts, and his letters were always filled with them.

I asked if she knew what were his favorite passages, to which she replied:

"He had a great many; but one was '*Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.*'"

How nobly his life has proved his deep-hearted sympathy for the slave!

In his habits of living, his wife testified that he was always singularly self-denying. As an example, he never suffered himself or his family to wear expensive clothing. His standing admonition was, "Let us save the money, and give to the poor." Day before yesterday, when some clothes were sent from New-York to Mrs. Brown to go in a box to her husband, among the articles was a new coat of fine brown cloth, which, when it was shown to her, she immediately pronounced too gay for her husband to wear. It was accordingly sent back, and last evening there came in return a coarser coat, which would better suit his taste, and which the brave old Puritan might not think too good for him to put on! He never in his life had used tobacco or ardent spirits, and never, until within the last few years, had taken tea or coffee. His mode of living has been so rigidly temperate that, in Kansas, he would sometimes go for days with scarcely a mouthful of food, and suffer no faintness or exhaustion.

HIS LONG-MEDITATED DESIGN.

I referred incidentally to the design upon Harper's Ferry as having been premeditated for two years, to which she immediately replied:

"Not for two years, but for twenty! He had been waiting twenty years for some opportunity to free the slaves; we had all been waiting, with him, the proper time when he should put his resolve into action, and when at last the enterprise of Harper's Ferry was planned, we all thought that the time had now come; Mr. Brown was sanguine of success; we all were equally confident; he had no idea, nor did any of the family, that the experiment would result in defeat; we all looked to it as fulfilling the hopes of many years!"

As I listened to this, I could not help half exclaiming, "What heroic words! What a man! What a woman!"

I wrote down these sentences a few moments after they were uttered, and as I repeated them she added:

"For he has borne the yoke of the oppressed as if upon his own neck for these thirty years!"

She made several and repeated reference to various newspaper accounts in which her husband's character had been misrepresented. She had been pained to see him described as a cruel man, for, as she said, "No man ever had a kinder heart. He is generous by nature. He has always aimed to impress his family with a spirit of benevolence. He has always taught his children to be unselfish; to act always for others before acting for themselves. His sympathies for the poor and the oppressed have always been too easily excited."

I inquired as to his habit of carrying fire-arms about his person. She said that since the many threats upon his life during and since his efforts in Kansas, he had carried a revolver, but never before.

IS HE INSANE?

I then put the question which I had been chiefly solicitous to ask: "It is the common talk of the newspapers that Capt. Brown is insane; what do you say to that opinion?"

"I never knew," she replied "of his insanity, until I read it in the newspapers. He is a clear-headed man. He has always been, and now is, entirely in his right mind. He is always cool, deliberate, and never over-hasty; but he has always considered that his first perceptions of duty, and his first impulses to action, were the best, and the safest to be followed. He has almost always acted upon his first suggestions. No, he is not insane. His reason is clear. His last act was the result, as all his other acts have been, of his truest and strongest conscientious convictions."

After these statements, supported as they are by other and abundant evidence, how can any man believe that Capt. Brown is insane? His project is easily characterized as mad, as any other daring and hazardous exploit is apt to be called, particularly after it is seen to have failed. But the attempt for the deliverance of the Virginia slaves did not seem rash to Capt. Brown or to his confederates, and if it had been successful, would never have seemed crazy even to the newspapers. John Brown's insanity means John Brown's failure.

HIS RECENT LETTERS TO MRS. BROWN.

I may mention that I saw last evening a letter from Capt. Brown to his wife, dated Nov. 8, and brought away by the lady who visited him at Charlestown. This letter is too private, and, I might almost say, too sacred to be exposed in print to every eye. Mrs. Brown is unwilling that it should be made public, both for her own sake and her husband's. But I violate no confidence in saying that this letter, written in prison, is no less remarkable than the memorable speech delivered in court. It breathes the same heroic spirit; it is marked by the same simplicity of style; it expresses the same conscientious conviction of the rightfulness of his undertaking; it exhibits throughout the same unwavering courage, and the same strong faith in God. To the many overflowing expressions of his sympathy for his wife and children, given in this letter, I do not feel at liberty to allude, further than to say that they are as warm, as tender, and as delicate as ever were written by a husband to a wife. They prove that his delicacy is equal to his courage, and that his heart is not only as brave as a hero's, but tender as a child's.

During the evening another letter came direct from the prison, dated Nov. 10. This fresh message was briefer than the other, but of the same character and the same spirit.

A BOX FOR CAPT. BROWN.

For several days past, until last evening, Mrs. Brown had been actively engaged, aided by some female friends, in preparing articles of clothing to be sent to her husband. A sewing machine had been busy at work from morning till night for two days. Last evening the box was packed, and this morning sent to the cars, containing shirts, stockings, pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of easy slippers, some writing materials, two or three favorite books, and some preserved fruits and other delicacies. A great number of friends crowded around it, each anxious to add something for the old man's comfort, before the cover was nailed on. From this scene Mrs. Brown retired, sobbing, to another part of the room, and for a few moments was unable to control her emotion, exclaiming, "Poor man! he will not need them long!"

But perhaps the troubled Governor of Virginia, and his Sheriff who is making ready for the 2d of December, may find, before the time shall roll around, some other victim to keep up the honor of the fatal Friday, and may be glad, after all, not to hang the brave old man.

THE VISIT TO CAPT. BROWN IN PRISON.

The lady whose visit to Charlestown has been already mentioned, went there chiefly to assist Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, whom she expected to meet in the prison; but as Capt. Brown had meanwhile written to Mrs. Child not to come, the new volunteer nurse found herself an entire stranger, (except to her son, who accompanied her,) in a community not over disposed to be hospitable to strangers. She arrived at Charlestown shortly after Capt. Brown's speech in Court. She spent more than two days in vain entreaties with the Sheriff to secure admission to the jail. Hearing that Capt. Brown, whom she had informed of her arrival, was anxious to see her, and not being willing to take the Sheriff's short answer after her long journey, she solicited Mr. Sennott's aid, who at last persuaded the Judge to grant a permit of entrance.

She refers to the visit in the jail as one of touching interest. She obtained two interviews, the first of an hour, and the other for a shorter period.

She describes the prison as a large brick building that seemed to have been formerly used as a dwelling-house. Capt. Brown was occupying, with his fellow-prisoner Stephens, a room on the ground floor, about sixteen feet square, opening with a single door into a long gallery, and lighted through a single small window, grimly defended by heavy double bars.

Mrs. S——, on entering, found Capt. Brown lying on a cot, and Stephens on a large double bed. Capt. Brown arose from his bed to receive his guests, and stood a few moments leaning against the bedstead, immediately lying down again from weakness. His visitors were struck with the cheerfulness of his expression, and the calmness of his manner. He seemed not only passively resigned to his fate, but cheerful under it, and more than willing to meet it.

My friend said to him:

"I expected Mrs. Child would be here to introduce me; I am sorry not to find her, for her presence would make this room brighter for you."

He smiled, and replied:

"I have written to her the reasons why she should not come; but she was very kind—very kind!"

Some questions were then asked as to the treatment and care he had received; to which he said:

"I wish it to be understood by everybody that I have been very kindly attended; for if I had been under the care of father or brother, I could not have been better treated than by Capt. Avis and his family."

Capt. Avis is the jailor, of whom all the reports speak in high terms for his humane and courteous conduct, not only to these but to all his prisoners.

When another allusion was made to Mrs. Child, Capt. Brown remarked:

"The reason why I did not wish her to come, and why I did not wish my wife to come, was for fear lest they would be harassed and annoyed, and that on this account I would be troubled myself."

A BUNCH OF LEAVES.

Mrs. S. had carried with her into the jail a large bunch of Autumn leaves, gathered in the morning from the woods. There was no nail on the wall to hang them by, and she arranged them between the grated bars of the window. She gave to the sufferer a full-blown rose, which he laid beside his cheek on his pillow. The old man seemed to be greatly touched with these tokens of thoughtfulness. He is said to have always been a great lover of nature, particularly of the grandeur of forest scenes.

Mrs. S—— drew a chair near his bed-side, and, taking out her knitting, sat by him for an hour. She has preserved his complete conversation, of which I can only give a small portion. She says:

"I never saw a person who seemed less troubled or excited, or whose mind was less disturbed and more clear. His remarks are pointed, pithy and sensible. He is not in the least sentimental, and seems to have singularly excellent common sense about everything."

She asked him the direct question—"Were you actuated, in any degree, in undertaking your late enterprise, by a feeling of revenge?" adding that a common impression to that effect had gone abroad.

He manifested much surprise at this statement, and after pausing a moment replied:

"I am not conscious of ever having had a feeling of revenge; no, not in all the wrong done to me and my family in Kansas. But I can see that a thing is wrong and wicked, and can help to right it, and can even hope that those who do the wrong may be punished—and still have no feeling of revenge! No. I have not been actuated by any spirit of revenge!"

He talked a good deal about his family, manifesting solicitude for their comfort after he was gone, but expressing his great confidence and trust in God's kind Providence in their behalf.

When some allusion was made to the sentence which he had received, he said very deliberately and firmly, and as my friend says, "almost sublimely"—

"*I do not think I can better serve the cause I love so much than to die for it!*"

She says that she can never forget the impressive manner in which he uttered these solemn words. She replied:

"It is not the hardest thing that can happen to a brave man to die, but it must be a great hardship for an active man to lie on his back in prison, disabled by wounds. Do you not dread your confinement, and are you not afraid that it may wear you down, or cause you to relax your convictions, or regret your attempt, or make your courage fail?"

"I cannot tell," he replied, "what weakness may come over me, but I do not think that I shall deny my Lord and Master Jesus Christ, as I certainly should if I denied my principles against Slavery."

When the conversation had proceeded thus far, as it was known outside the jail that a Northern lady was inside, a crowd began to collect, and although no demonstration of violence was made, yet there were manifest indications of impatience; so that the sheriff called to the jailer, and the jailer was obliged to put an end to the interview.

SECOND INTERVIEW IN PRISON.

A second visit was made on the second day afterwards. The popular excitement had grown so great on account of the first visit, that on the intervening day it was deemed unadvisable to attempt another. Mrs. S. says:

"When I went into the prison the second time, I found Capt. Brown sitting at the little deal table, engaged in writing. He had just been adding something to his letter to his wife. I shall never forget his appearance. He seemed perfectly noble and grand. His countenance seemed as if it had been illumined by the letter which he was writing. His expression was of great earnestness, cheerfulness and faith. The memory of this brief interview is even more vivid than of the other."

Mr. S—— designs, at some future period, to publish an entire account of these two interviews, with full details of Capt. Brown's conversations.

I have written, quickly and roughly, these random notes of my friend's visit to the prison and the prisoner, and of my own conversation with the hero's wife, preserving, as nearly as possible, the exact words of the narrators, and certainly not missing their true meaning and spirit. They serve to show, what scarcely need be added as a comment, that Capt. John Brown is a noble old man—that he performed his daring deed from the noble motive of a long-cherished purpose to do his utmost for the deliverance of an oppressed race—and that his name, as it shall pass from the gallows into history, will carry with it a clear record of a pure and honorable life;—while his sterling integrity, his rare decision of character, and his sublime Christian faith, show him to be a true son of the Pilgrims, whose ancient Puritan blood will flow in his veins now only for a few days more!

Wednesday, Nov. 16. THEODORE TILTON.

CHINA.

Important Imperial Decree.

THE REPULSE OF THE BRITISH AND THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following most important Chinese decree appeared in the Peking *Gazette*, of the 9th of August. It gives a very moderate account of the British repulse on the Pei-ho, and professes, on behalf of his Celestial Majesty, the most friendly feelings towards the United States and the American Envoy. This decree was first published by the *Overland Friend of China* from a manuscript copy, and its subsequent appearance in the Peking *Gazette* confirmed its authenticity. The *Overland Friend*—a journal by no means friendly to American interests—declares that "there is nothing to bring the genuineness of this decree into question;" and proceeds to say: "There is a mixture of patronage and apology about it which is certainly very Chinese; so are the few plain lies thrown in to make out the Emperor's case. We had not heard before that any one of the foreign ministers was told one word about the Peh-tang route at Shanghai. It is also notorious that, during the eight days Admiral Hope lay at Ta-ku, the people his officers saw maintained steadily that there was no official man on the spot; equally notorious that we did not fire the first shot. On all these points the decree before us tells a different story, more false in one or two important particulars than the memorials of Sangkoloinsin which we received soon after the Ta-ku affair, and of the authenticity of which we hold a better opinion than we before admitted. The capture of the *soi-disant* American mentioned in them could not have been known except inside the forts." The *Overland Friend* does not see anything in the decree worthy of commendation; but perhaps other people may regard it in a different light. The absence of all exaggeration in describing the British repulse, and the very remarkable fact that the word "Barbarian" does not occur in the document, are evidences of some important changes going on in the Imperial policy of China. The decree is as follows:

On the 11th of the 7th moon of the 9th year of Hien Fung, (9th August, 1859,) the Inner Council had the honor to receive the following decree:

"Last year the ships of the Ying-kih-li (English) nation sailed into the port of Tien-tsin, and opened a fire upon our troops. We accordingly instructed the Khorchin Prince Sangkoloinsin to fortify Ta-ku well, and the (envoys of the) different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion, were told by Kweiliang and Hwashana at Shanghai that Ta-ku was so fortified (or, was placed on the defensive,) and they must go round by the port Peh-tang. The Englishman Bruce, notwithstanding, when he came to (the shore of) Tien-tsin in the 5th moon did not abide by his original understanding with Kweiliang and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Ta-ku, destroying our defensive apparatus. On the 21th of the 5th moon (24th June) though his vessels came up as far as Ki-k'ou Tan, and blew up the chains (that bound the booms) with shell, our troops still did not fight. On the 25th, ten steamers and more pulled up more than ten of the iron posts (with which the river was staked,) and all hoisted red flags, (in token of) a determination to fight. The Governor-General of Chih-li, Hangfuh, sent out a letter from the Intendant of Tien-tsin, but the English would not receive it at all, and at last had the audacity to commence bombing the forts. Our troops on this returned the fire, sunk several of their vessels, and killed several hundred of their infantry as they were landing.

The English troops have thus really brought this defeat on themselves; there has been no breach of faith whatsoever on the part of China.

Meanwhile the American Envoy, John Ward, kept his engagement with Kweiliang and his colleague; sailed to the port of Peh-tang, and begged for permission to go up to the capital to present a letter from his Government. We accordingly authorized his admission into Peking to present it, and having this day perused the letters addressed by the American Envoy, John Ward, to Kweiliang and Hwashana, and laid before us by those Ministers, we find the language so respectful, the true-heartedness that has prompted them such, that we have authorized the Envoy in question to present the letter he is charged with from his Government to Kweiliang and his colleague, whom we have sent to receive it.

As regards the exchange of his treaty, he ought properly to return to Shanghai and exchange it there, but in consideration of the long voyage he has made, we [are pleased] specially to authorize that the seal be appended to the treaty, and that it be delivered to Hangfuh to hand in exchange [for another copy] to the aforesaid Envoy, that from the date of the exchange there may be peace and commerce forever more. Thus do we manifest our great desire to show a nursing tenderness to the men from afar, and our appreciation of good faith and right principle.

Let Kweiliang and Hwashana signify this our pleasure to the Envoy John Ward for his information. Respect this!"

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

The Right of the Case—Terms and Meaning of the Treaty of 1846.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of your readers, I feel much obliged for the able statement of the facts bearing upon the San Juan question which appeared in a recent number of your journal, as well as for the very intelligible map which accompanied the same. In my opinion, *one* fact there stated (and which it appears is also admitted by the London *Times*) must alone determine the question now at issue between the United States and England respecting boundary line under the treaty of 1846. The fact I refer to is, that the line claimed by the United States is, beyond all question, the *line of deepest water*. Now, the treaty makes the *middle of the channel* the line. This is a term very commonly used in conveying real estate, and it is universally understood to mean the *line of deepest water*. The terms are precisely identical, and are so used in all works upon hydraulics. It is by ascertaining the deepest water that surveyors universally determine the middle of the channel in any water course which is made the boundary line between estates. But the London *Times* asserts, forsooth, that "the channel to which the *treaty refers*, and which the English claim, was the channel through which Vancouver sailed, and which had always been used by the few sailing vessels which visited the then inhospitable wilderness!" Why did it not then say so? It seems *that* channel, at least, was well known, and if the treaty had been intended to confine the boundary to that *particular* channel, it *would* have said so. But so far from doing this, the treaty expressly *refrains* from doing it, thereby creating presumptive evidence that it does *not* refer to that particular channel. On the contrary, it uses a term which is well known to refer to a line which is only to be ascertained by sounding—a term which refers exclusively to a physical fact, and *not* an historical one—to the line of deepest water, and *not* to the route of Vancouver or any one else. This same term is used in the treaty of Ghent; and in determining the boundary line between the United States and Canada, under that treaty, the Commissioners were governed in all cases by the greatest depth of water. I have been thus informed by one of the surveyors engaged upon the survey of that line, and who, I believe, is still living.

Gen. Cass is too well acquainted with the history of that boundary line not to be perfectly familiar with this fact. I hope, therefore, he will insist upon the same construction being applied in the present case. To submit to anything else, will be to submit to a clear perversion of the language of the treaty.

A SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

Appointment by the President.—Wm L. Ellsworth, United States Consul at Cyprus, has been appointed by the President a Lieutenant in the Revenue service.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAFETY OF THE NORTH STAR.

The Steamer Ashore at French Keys for Six Days—Her Voyage Resumed.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 17.

A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Nassau, N. P., Nov. 9, states that the steamer *North Star*, from New-York for Aspinwall, got ashore about the 25th of October, on French Keys, and remained on the Keys six or seven days, but finally got off without extra assistance by throwing over some coal and with loss of anchors, and proceeded on her voyage on the 2d inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Contracts—Gathering of Congressmen—Commercial, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Irvin & Company, the new contractors for army transportation to Utah, executed their bond to-day for $100,000, with satisfactory sureties.

The brother of Cortinas is the assessor and collector at Brownsville, and is highly respected.

Hon. Sam Smith, the Commissioner of Public Lands, lies ill at the Kirkwood House.

The city is fast filling up. Among the arrivals I notice Judge Burch of California, Judge Crane and Gov. Thomas of Maryland, and Gen. Jo Lane. Gen. Bocock, the prospective Democratic candidate for Speaker, will arrive on Monday. Where is Mr. Sherman? Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17.

It is officially announced, this morning, that tobacco and corn are excluded from the list of free imports at the Canary Islands. Both articles are still subject to heavy duties.

Later from the Plains.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF JEFFERSON—INDIAN OUTRAGES IN NEW-MEXICO.

Leavenworth, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The express from Denver City, 10th inst., has arrived, with $10,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government had gone into operation by the organization of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Steill, the Governor elect, had delivered a message, in which he argues the necessity of the present form of government until Congress shall take action in reference to the Territory.

The miner's continued at work in several localities, and many were preparing to Winter at the diggings.

A. D. Reckor, of the Boston *Journal*, has just arrived from New-Mexico and the Pike's Peak region. He reports great excitement throughout New-Mexico on account of recent Indian outrages.

Fifteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants, coming down the Platte River in boats, have been drowned within a short period.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF SCHOONER C. L. PEASLEE AND SEVEN LIVES.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The bark *Sam Shepherd*, Capt. Hathaway, at this port from Havana, fell in with, on the 2d inst., lat 31°, long. 77° 50', schooner *C. S. Peaslee*, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, capsized, and took off Geo. Satterly, seaman. Satterly reports that the schooner capsized in a gale, when five days out, and that the captain, wife, and five seamen were drowned. He was five days on the wreck when rescued.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 17—P. M.

The schooner, it appears, was thrown on her beam ends, when the sea swept over her and filled the cabin and forecastle, drowning the Captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the wheel. The Captain, in endeavoring to save his wife, perished, and, while the sailors were trying to cut away the masts, they were washed overboard. Geo. Satterly, who was taken off the wreck by the *Shepherd*, was the sole survivor. The *C. S. Peaslee* was 164 tons register, and was owned by Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Fires.

LOSS OF LIFE — LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON BURNED.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

A fire broke out, last night, at Atlanta, destroying several new stores on Whitehall-street, and involving a loss in buildings and merchandise of $100,000. Two children were burned to death.

At about the same time, six fine stores on Main-street, in Griffin, were burnt, together with a warehouse and four hundred bales of cotton. Loss estimated at $75,000.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The fire at Atalanta lasted from 11½ o'clock Wednesday night till 2 o'clock. It originated in a drug-store near Shackelford's auction room, and burnt to the Fulton Bank. The intelligence office is in ruins, with the two next blocks up Whitehall-street; the fire then extended up Alabama-street to Down's grocery, and up Whitehall to Holbrook's hat store.

The principal property burnt is Miller & Co.'s printing office, Baummuller's music store, White & Co.'s dry goods store, Brown's clothing warehouse, Wallace's hardware store, Lockhart's broker's shop, Shackelford's auction store, Coleman's large grocery, Jones' bookstore, Dechong's daguerreotype rooms, Cuttings' dry goods stores, Fish's law office, and several confectionery, tailor and barber establishments. Two children were burnt to death, and another is missing. The mother was awfully burnt, but is living. The loss is believed to be $300,000.

The Hyannis Kidnapping Case.

THE CASE OPENED FOR THE GOVERNMENT—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Barnstable, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 17.

Before the adjournment on Wednesday evening, the principles of law conceding jurisdiction in Hyannis Harbor were brought in question. The District-Attorney stated his views at length, claiming jurisdiction in the State, and that the offences committed were such as could be tried in Barnstable. Gen. Cushing stated briefly the positions of the defence. Mr. Sandford went on till the adjournment, and again this morning, at great length, to sustain his positions. When he had concluded his speech, the Court said that the testimony on that point might proceed, and reserved the expression of his views of the law. The Government finished their case, and Mr. Scudder opened the defence. He contended that what was done was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was an involuntary deposit in the hands of the Captain of the *Orlando*, which he was bound at common law to keep safely and return, and that under the Constitution of the United States the defendants were bound to restore the fugitive. About twenty-five witnesses were called and sworn, and among others were W. Raymond Lee and E. N. Winslow, Civil Engineers. The defence then went on to put in evidence from depositions taken in Pensacola.

Objections were made to the evidence at every point, and much of the testimony was excluded. The question of whether the subsequent ratification of the acts of the defendants by the owner of the slave would have the effect of an original agency, was fully discussed, and decided against the defendants. A large audience, including many ladies, was in attendance.

Massachusetts Topics.

THE STATE LIQUOR AGENT HELD TO BAIL.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Geo. F. Burnham was arraigned before the Superior Court this afternoon, on the charge of adulterating the State liquor, but pleaded "Not guilty," and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

Commutation of Capt. Holmes' Sentence.

Portland, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The President's commutation of Capt. Holmes' sentence arrived to-day. His sentence is commuted from death to hard labor in the State Prison for life.

Death of Noted Southerners.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

Ex-Gov. Gilmer died at Lexington, Ga., Wednesday, after a month's illness.

Montgomery papers of Wednesday announce the deaths of John H. Murphy and Wm. Larkin, two aged prominent business citizens.

From the Rio Grande.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 18.

A gentleman who has arrived here from Brownsville, 4th inst., reports to the *True Delta*, that no attack had then been made by Cortinas, but one was hourly expected.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 17—8 P. M.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now overdue there, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst. The night is reported as very dark.

The Slave-Trade.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY—COMMITTAL OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW—THE CASE OF THE WANDERER.

The case of the alleged slaver *Emily* was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner White, Mr. Black and Mr. Ridgeway for the defence.

Lieut. Stevens was recalled and cross-examined: There was a legitimate trade on the coast of Africa, but he thought the articles on board the *Emily* were adapted to the Slave-trade, and not to legitimate trade; he would not assert she was exclusively in the Slave-trade; the two boilers would find no sale except in that trade, and the rice was of such quality as would hardly find a sale there; never knew of instances of keeping two logs on merchant vessels; the names of seamen, on being mustered, differ from the crew-list; merchant vessels do not carry flags of different nations; Mills stated that he painted "New-York" on her stern soon after the British vessel boarded her.

Direct examination resumed—Part of the water was of a reddish color; a gallon a day is the allowance of water per man in the Navy; the provisions on board would have been a year's supply for the crew.

Christopher Stuart, a Corporal of Marines on board the *Portsmouth*, was next sworn, and testified that the Steward, John Brown, told him on the voyage home that he gave the shipping master his advance and $15 to ship him on the *Emily*, and that he thought he was going on a slave voyage.

Cross-examined—Brown told witness this without being asked.

Charles Moore, another of the hands from the *Portsmouth*, who came home in the *Emily*, testified that he conversed with most of the prisoners, who stated that they were on a trading voyage; on the occasion of a fight between two of them, one remarked to the other, "If you give me any more trouble I will let the cat out of the bag."

Charles Adams, of the *Portsmouth*, testified that Burr, one of the prisoners, asked him if he thought the carpenter who was left on board of the *Portsmouth* "would blow on him." Witness replied that he did not know. He said, "if he does I will kill him."

Several others of the *Portsmouth's* crew were sworn, but nothing material was elicited.

The prosecution here rested, when Mr. Dwight summed up, and after some desultory conversation between counsel for defence and the District-Attorney, the Commissioner decided that there was sufficient evidence to hold the crew, but that the two passengers, Garcia and Doe, must be discharged, as there was no direct proof to show that they were connected with the ship. The prisoners were remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[BY TELEGRAPH.

Savannah, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

In the case of Brown, Ragesta, and Agnora, charged with importing slaves on the yacht *Wanderer*, a jury has been impanneled in the Federal Court, and the evidence commenced.

The Trip of the General Admiral Frigate to England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Petersburgh, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

The English naval critics have been busy abusing the Russian frigate *General Admiral*, which they compare to a huge cotton ship; and they have instituted unfavorable comparisons between her and their *Mersey* and *Orlando*—frigates of about the same size as the *General Admiral*, but carrying much less weight of armament, with two hundred more horse-power. To show how far these critics err, I send you the following account of the *General Admiral's* trip to and from England—a trip that has been very satisfactory, not only to the Russian naval authorities, but to all the American residents of this city.

The *General Admiral* left Cronstadt at 1 P. M. on the 15th, and arrived at Portsmouth at 5 P. M. on the 21st of August. She made the trip with the engines alone, and four, out of her six, boilers. Not a single piece of machinery got out of order. Within an hour after she reached Portsmouth, the Grand Duke Constantine, who had previously arrived there, came on board, and was highly delighted with the vessel's performance. Many people visited her during her stay, and many officers, of high rank in the British navy praised her fine proportions and beautiful model. At 7 A. M. on the 7th of September, the Grand Duke and suite came on board; the *Admiral* weighed anchor, and accomplished her return trip to Cronstadt in the unprecedented time of five days and eighteen hours. There was, on this occasion, an opportunity to carry all sail, and, with four boilers only, the ship made 14¼ knots per hour.

Since the *General Admiral's* return, she has been visited by every American resident of this Capital. Among other distinguished visitors, was the Grand Duchess Alexandra.

The English call the *Admiral* an improved copy of the *Niagara*; but the fact is, that the plans of the former were submitted to the Russian Government before the latter was thought of.

At a ball given a few evenings since, in honor of the majority of the heir to the Throne, the Grand Duke was heard to say to Mr. Pickens, our Ambassador, that he had now the finest vessel afloat. The frigate is now in dock; she will remain there till Spring, and then go to the Mediterranean.

Yours, ACHEVE.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor George R. Gilmer, who died on Wednesday at Lexington, Ga., was born in Wilkes County, now Oglethorpe, on the 11th of April, 1790. On account of ill health he was unable to prosecute his collegiate course, for which a thorough academical education had fully fitted him. He, however, pursued his law studies and finally settled in Lexington, where he practiced his profession until 1813, when he was appointed first Lieutenant of the Forty-third Regiment, U. S. A. For five years he held this position, taking an active part in the Creek War. He entered again upon the practice of his profession in 1818, and for three Sessions, those of 1818, 1819 and 1824, was a member of the State Legislature. In 1828, and again in 1837, he was elected Governor. During his latter term he removed the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. In 1836 and 1840 Gov. Gilmer was one of the Presidential electors for Georgia. He represented his native State in the House of Representatives for the terms beginning in the years 1821, 1827 and 1833. In 1855 Gov. Gilmer published a historical work, called the *Georgians*. For thirty years he acted as a Trustee of the College of Georgia.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood lectured at Tremont Temple, in Boston, Nov. 15, to an immense audience. Her subject was, "The Heroic in Common Life." She spoke of the "Dress-reform" movement very contemptuously, remarking: "I have had my heroic moments, when I even dreamed myself equal to the *rôle* of Joan of Arc and Grace Darling; but never, in my utmost exaltation, have I felt capable of leading in this desperate effort to row against the wind and tide, perhaps the mountainous billows, of ridicule. I might be tortured by the pin-pricks of newspaper wit, and 'smile amid my pain;' I might be cut by high fashion, and survive; but I must confess, 'Young America' on the street corners would appal me!"

The Boston *Transcript* says: "At the election in this State last week, an unusual spectacle was presented at the polls in Ward Four. Three generations, father, son and grandson, came up and voted together. Two of them were Ex-Mayors—and we apprehend there was no doubt whatever in regard to the republican character of their votes."

Ex-Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, has left for Texas, to assume the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Fire in Utica.—The extensive tannery of Messrs. Fitch & Alling, at the foot of Genesee-avenue, in Utica, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Three watchmen were employed to guard against any such accident. Two of them were sleeping at the time the fire broke out, and the third was on duty. He immediately gave the alarm, but the efforts which the three made to check the flames were unavailing. The tannery, machinery and fixtures was worth, perhaps, $15,000, and was insured for only $10,000. There was $30,000 worth of sole leather, beside other stock in the building. The bark on the dock was worth $16,000. The whole loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000. The total of insurance is only $20,500. This risk is divided among sixteen Companies, mostly in New-York and Brooklyn. No one Company has above $2,500.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Outline of the Legal History of the Trinity "Church Farm."

The Corporation of Trinity Church has been so often assailed with law-suits brought by individuals claiming title, some to all, others to different portions, of that very valuable piece of property in this City, known at various times by the name of "the King's Farm," "the Duke's Farm," or "the Church Farm," and the Church has been so uniformly successful in repelling these assaults, that the public have come to look on its title as impregnable. But there is an action now pending against this corporation which presents a much more dangerous front than any of its predecessors—we mean the ejectment suit brought by the People of the State of New-York as plaintiff, against the Corporation of Trinity Church as defendant, and which, though nominally but for a single lot on the "Church Farm," necessarily raises the question of the Church's title to the whole of that property. One of the principal bulwarks of the Church's defence to all previous suits has been the rule of law that in ejectment suits the plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own and not the weakness of his adversary's title; but this defence may not prove as strong against the State as it has against individual claimants. The following history of the Church Farm presents an interesting *résumé* of the action taken by the Colonial Governors and the early State Legislatures in regard to this property, now of such immense value.

On the 19th of August, 1697, Gov. **Fletcher** executed, in the name of the King, a lease of the farm to the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion with the Church of England, as by law established, for a term of seven years from the 1st of August, 1698, at a yearly rent of sixty bushels of wheat reserved to the King. Shortly after this, the Earl of **Bellamont** succeeded **Fletcher** as Governor. On the 12th of May, 1699, the Colonial Legislature passed a statute declaring Gov. **Fletcher**'s lease to be "an extravagant grant," annulling such lease, prohibiting all future grants of the farm by any Governor for a longer term than his own time of government, and declaring that such future grants should be *ipso facto* null and void. This statute was duly confirmed by the Queen in Council, on the 26th of June, 1708. Gov. **Bellamont** died the 5th of March, 1701, and was succeeded by Viscount **Cornbury**, who received his appointment the 13th June, 1701. On the 5th of May, 1702, Gov. **Cornbury** executed in the name of the Crown a lease of the farm to the Rector and inhabitants of the city in communion with the established church, to hold during the term of Lord **Cornbury**'s office as Governor, at the yearly rent of sixty bushels of wheat reserved to the Crown. In January, 1704, the Rector and inhabitants leased the farm to one **Ryers**, for seven years, at £30 a year rent, and in the following year Lord **Cornbury** made them a further grant of the farm.

Lord **Cornbury**'s successor was Lord **Lovelace**, appointed in December, 1708, and he was succeeded by Gov. **Hunter** in September of the year following. Before Gov. **Hunter**'s arrival, the Rector of the Church had written to Col. **Riggs** at London, requesting him to seek favor with the new Governor before his entering the Colony, so that the Church might not be deprived of the farm. On Gov. **Hunter**'s arrival, he consented to the Church's having the use of the farm during his time, but declined a request of the Rector to join the Church in a petition to the Queen for a grant of the farm. On the 23d of July, 1713, and while Gov. **Hunter** was still in office, an information was filed in the Colonial Court of Chancery, on behalf of the Crown, against the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion with the Established Church, complaining that quit-rents and other services due the Crown were in many cases in arrears, and that the Rector and inhabitants, &c., were tenants in possession of certain tracts of land in the City, for which an arrearage of quit-rents and other services were due and praying for a discovery of lands so held, *of the title by which the same were held*, of the rents and services reserved, and of the arrears due, and for an account of all payments and receipts, in order that the Court might decree such relief as would be just. In January o the year following the Rector and inhabitants sen a petition to the Queen, stating that Gov. **Cornbury** (then become Earl of **Clarendon**, by the death of his father) had given the Church a lease of the farm for seven years, and had also, in the year 1705 or 1706 given the Church a *grant in fee* at a nominal rent of three shillings, deeming the actual rent of the farm his own perquisite as Governor. The petition complained that the Corporation of the Church was prosecuted in the Queen's name, in the Court of Chancery, for the rent reserved in previous leases, and that the grant in fee was thus brought into question, and prayed that the Chancery suit might be stopped, and the grant in fee confirmed. In the year 1730, by the Montgomerie Charter, the farm was included in the unpatented and unappropriated lands of the Crown, and in 1733 the Provincial Legislature passed an act, which was confirmed the year following by the King, and which referred to and treated the statute of 12th May, 1699, forbidding grants by governors for longer than their own term of office, as being in full force.

The Church Farm continued thus a bone of dissension all through the colonial history, and, afterwards, in 1779, **Charles Inglis**, the rector of Trinity Church, was attainted of treason, his estates were forfeited, and he was banished from the State. And by the same act by which **Inglis** was attainted of treason, it was declared that the absolute property in all lands, rents and services belonging to the Crown on the 9th of July, 1776, did on that day vest in the People of this State. In 1779 the Council of Safety was appointed with power to make ordinances for sundry purposes in the Southern parts of the State, and this power was increased in 1783 by an act supplementary to that of 1799 creating the Council of Safety. Dissensions regarding Trinity Church had then reached so high a point that the Council of Safety considered the peace of the City materially endangered thereby, and passed an ordinance displacing the wardens and vestry of the Church, and vesting its real and personal property in certain citizens, nine in number, "to be obtained and kept by them or any five of them, until such time as further legal provision shall be made in the premises." This ordinance of the Council of Safety was adopted and confirmed on the 17th of April, 1784, by the State Legislature, which also appointed a new vestry for Trinity Church, and repealed all the colonial statutes incorporating or endowing that church. In the year following, the House of Assembly of this State instituted a Committee to inquire into the title to the farm. This Committee, after a thorough investigation of the whole matter, made a report stating the conclusion of the Committee to be that the right and title to the farm were vested in the Crown before the American revolution, and were at the time of presenting that report vested in the people of this State. The Assembly concurred with the committee in the report, but Trinity Church still continued in possession of the farm and now claims to have acquired a valid title by adverse possession as well as by alleged grants from the Colonial Government.

By the second Constitution of this State, which went into operation the 1st of January, 1823, the proceeds of all lands belonging to the State, thereafter to be sold or disposed of, are inviolably appropriated to the Common School Fund. And by the Revised Statutes the proceeds of all lands of the State, not reserved or appropriated to public use, are to be kept as a part of the School Fund, and the care and disposition of such lands are vested in the Commissioners of the Land Office, who are fully authorized to direct the disposition thereof. The pending action of The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Trinity Church and others, now fairly on its way to the court of last resort, was authorized by the Land Office. It was commenced in December, 1856, by the (then) Attorney-General **Cushing**. Several attempts had previously been made to bring the alleged claim of the State into a position for final investigation by the courts. In 1854 the Legislature authorized the Attorney-General to call up and try, out of its order on the calendar, a suit then pending in the First Circuit of the Supreme Court, with a view "to ascertain, adjust or enforce the rights of the State" to the lands sued for. That suit never came to any result. In August of the same year a resolution was passed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, authorizing a suit for the same property, in the name of the People, by **R. B. Miller** and others, who represented that they were in possession of evidence to sustain the title of the State, upon security being given that the litigation should be carried on by them without reference to the State. This authority was withdrawn in 1855. The present action originated under another and subsequent resolution of the Land Office.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Its Results upon the Present and Future Welfare of the Island.

We come now to the present and prospective of this beautiful island, especially as it is affected by the act of Emancipation. In the very outset we are met by the assertion—and only, fortunately, by the assertion—that the negroes will not work. As this is matter of fact easily ascertained, the writer begs to offer his evidence in the matter—evidence collected during a visit of two months in the early part of the year 1857. We speak of that we have seen in the parishes of Trelawney, Hanover and St. James, lying on the north side of Jamaica—those parishes we have thoroughly examined, and they may be taken as samples of the rest.

A visit to the wharves of Falmouth and Montigo Bay early in the morning will give the traveler a very different impression from that usually entertained and so strongly insisted upon. Carts from the interior, drawn by long teams of cattle, are coming in laden with sugar and rum—they started long before day, and are here in readiness to fill the lighters that are to bear them to the ships that lie anchored in the harbor. The scene is one of bustle and excitement, and certainly tells of anything but idleness. Going to the plantations, the road leads through villages occupied by the laborers, but no loungers are seen; no one but a woman minding a family of children. On the estate itself, everything and everybody is busy. Long before you reach it, the huge chimney is seen belching forth volumes of smoke, and the shouts of the boys as they goad the lazy oxen which are bringing the canes to the mill, rise upon the air. Inside the yard there is no idleness. The women are feeding the mill or unloading the canes; the children gathering the trash—refuse cane from which the juice has been expressed—to supply the furnace, scarcely stopping from their work long enough to greet the strangers with the universal courtesy of the country, a sort of double jerk not easily described. In the boiling-house, that "niggers' hell" of our own South, the men are watching the boilers, bearing the syrup to the coolers, carrying the sugar to the hogsheads in the curing-house, enlivening their toil by cheerful snatches of melody that ring through the whole building. A strange kind of idleness, to be sure, and one we had not expected to see.

It may be said we describe an exceptional case. Not at all, for in all cases we found it the same, and it is not worth while to weary the reader by further description that is unnecessary. That there are estates that find it difficult to obtain labor, is beyond doubt, but the reason is found elsewhere than in the unwillingness of the negro to work. It must be borne in mind that there is an actual scarcity of laborers on the island, and it is fair to suppose that the planter who offers the most inducement will have the best supply. Nor must this important fact be overlooked, that the negroes are paid not so much per diem, but according to the quantity of work they perform. In the expressing the juice of the canes, the wages they receive is so much per cyphan, (a large vat,) and all are paid according to this standard. On many of the estates the old and defective mule-mill is still in operation, limited in extent, and liable to frequent breakdowns. The works disabled, labor stops, and wages come to a stand-still: what more natural than that such estates should find laborers unwilling to work? What class of operatives, white or black, but would object to such unreliable compensation? And here lies, so far as we could see, the true ground of the complaint.

Whenever the steam-engine pushed forward the labor of an estate, there we found evidence of willing hands—we cannot call to mind a single exception. At the Copse estate, the owner of which resided upon it, everything was in perfect order; and in answer to our inquiries we were told that, so far from lacking laborers, many were anxious to work for whom no employment could be found.

No sight is more novel to the stranger than is presented on market morning, on any road leading from the seaport towns. A procession of women, miles long, lines either side of the road. They stride along, with even and steady step, bearing on their heads wooden trays filled with yams, cocoas, and other products of their mountain gardens, all hurrying to the market. It is upon these people the inhabitants entirely depend for their supply of fruits and vegetables, so that it cannot be said they are useless members of society. If you take one of those trays and lift it, you would find it no easy job to carry it two hundred yards; yet these women have borne that burden in some cases six and eight miles. Such cheerful toil excludes at once the statement that laziness is a characteristic of the Jamaica negro. Indeed, we hazard nothing in saying that, with any other peasantry—English, Scotch or Irish, free for generations back—in a country where nature demands so little work, either they would settle down in confirmed idleness, or demand such wages from the planter as would effectually close every sugar-mill in the country.

Of the morals of the negro population much may be said both for and against. A drunken man is rarely seen, and abstemiousness would seem to be the rule. Of female virtue they have but little idea; though outwardly decorous in behavior; this is a relic of the slave system, which necessarily breaks down the barrier of decency between the sexes. That they are improving in this respect is shown by the increasing number of marriages. For education but little provison has been made, but what little has been done is gladly taken advantage of. Children are seen going to and from school, and the next generation will be better educated than the present one. The course of the population is onward, slow, perhaps, but not so slow when the long years of degradation are remembered. On Sunday, the streets and roads are thronged with church-goers, and the churches and chapels are filled with attentive hearers, mingling, it may be, piety and impiety strangely, working righteousness with one hand and sin with the other, but still drinking in at each service some element of Christian civilization that will show its fruits in due time.

The most gratifying feature in the present of Jamaica is, the acquiring of property by resident owners. Never will she take her proper position till the curse of absenteeism is done away, and her own citizens own the soil on which they live. That done, prosperity will once more visit her, and remain a constant guest; but it is idle to expect that any country can long survive such constant drainage as Jamaica has been subjected to.

Of the future we may speak hopefully, not extravagantly. Emancipation has been tried, and is not a failure. That it accelerated a ruin, after all only a question of time, is not it's fault, and for which it cannot be held accountable. A tree is known by its fruits, so let it be judged—what are they? A system more injurious to the whites than to the blacks, and subversive of the morals of both, entirely destroyed—fear and disquiet merged into entire security—a race pressed down by brute force brought under the peaceful government of law—education freely offered and freely taken, and the whole mass elevated in the scale of humanity.

There may not be in the future so many rich men, but there will be fewer poor ones—not so any real estates, but more homesteads. The sounds of revelry may not again ring through parlor and hall; but in that sunny land there will be rejoicing masses, with those inalienable rights that should be recognized wherever man stands up in the image of his God, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

PIKE'S PEAK.

Contracting for Transportation—Indian Difficulty—A Relic of Horace Greeley—Political Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Auraria, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

Since my last communication, no news of particular interest has reached us from the South Park and Blue River. All reports confirm previous statements in reference to the richness of the mines. Most of the miners have left the mines in this region of country, thinking that cold weather was at hand; but in this they erred, for more delightful weather than we have had for several weeks cannot be imagined. Californians all agree that it is equal, if not superior, to the climate in California. Frosty nights, with a sudden change at sunrise to a genial warmth, and frequently to a Summer heat at noon, is the character of the weather.

Several ineffectual efforts have been made to consolidate the towns of Auraria and Denver. They should be one town, as they are equally enterprising, and are separated only by Cherry Creek, which in nine months of the year is represented by a dry bed of sand—the water sinking and soaking through the sand at a depth of three feet below the surface.

During Summer Denver seemed to be the more popular, and to outstrip Auraria; but recently the tables are turned, and Auraria is making rapid strides in improvement. At the present time there are four hundred houses in the two towns.

Our merchants are doing a driving business, and evince every proof of their success and confidence in the resources of the country, by their building fine stores, and by their anxiety to keep a good stock of goods. But notwithstanding their shrewdness, and in spite of every effort, there will occasionally be a great dearth in certain articles. For instance, at the present time there is not a pound of shingle nails to be had at any price. The cause of this is probably owing to the great amount of building which is going on, beyond the expectation of every trader. Another sad mistake in their calculations, is their oversight in not ordering a supply of bacon. The price is thirty cents a pound, and the amount sold to any party is limited. The present supply will not last until the first of January.

The women and children seem to be entirely neglected. This important element in our society was uncared for from pure misjudgment. It was not supposed that women and children would form a sufficiently large proportion of our population to need any provision for in the line of dresses, shoes, etc. But the facts are that there is a great demand for prints, dress goods, and shoes.

Large trains of goods frequently arrive, but do not tend to fluctuate the prices to any extent.

Mr. **Daniel D. White**, of Independence, Mo., called at our office this evening. He recently brought in a train of twenty-six wagons of goods, there being two tons and a-half to each wagon. Most of them are already sold. From $8 to $10 per one hundred pounds is the rate charged for hauling freight from Leavenworth and other river towns. These wagons are generally very large, covered with canvas, and drawn by oxen. The time required is from thirty to fifty days. **Vasques** & Co., of Auraria, recently sent a train with oxen and empty wagons, to Kansas City, *via the Arkansas River route*, in twenty-five days. They have lived in this region several years, and have not allowed a train to go the Platte route since the year 1840. As an example of the immense importance of this line of business, we have only to allude to the fact that during one season **Majors & Russell**, of Leavenworth, during the Utah war, sent out one hundred and twenty-three *trains* of Government goods, of twenty-four wagons to a train.

The contract has recently been given to another party—the name of which was unknown to my companion, who asked Mr. **White** if he had any idea that the new contractors have taken the contract in good faith, and if so, if they could carry it out?

Mr. **White** coolly took out his pocket book, and said: "Sir, I have the *contract* with me, which I will show you, and I think Mr. **Irving** and I can undoubtedly comply with the requirements of the contract."

My chum was nonplussed, but apologized, not knowing the position Mr. **White** occupied in life. The price they receive for freight to Utah is from $1 24 to $4 50 per 100 pounds, for each 100 miles. The distance from Leavenworth to Utah is 1,200 miles. The lowest price is paid in July, the highest in December. The secret of the great difference is, that there is usually but little freight leaving Leavenworth in July, and considerable more in other months, when it is much higher.

Twelve thousand head of cattle and one thousand wagons will have to be purchased before the 1st of January—the time that the contract is to take effect.

INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

Last week considerable excitement was created on "Gold Hill," twelve miles from Boulder City, by the shooting of a miner. The particulars are as follows: He was standing in the doorway of his log house, in a settlement of about a dozen houses, when he received a bullet wound in his leg. It was supposed to be the work of an Indian, and accordingly about thirty miners gave chase. The following day they saw evidences of Indians, and soon found dead horses with arrows sticking in their bodies. Going a short distance further without meeting them they returned to the mines. The attack was undoubtedly made by the Utah Indians, more familiarly known as the "Yutes." They are the only hostile tribe in this region of country, and are really a formidable enemy. Several miners have been killed in different parts of the mountains. It is quite surprising that their depredations have been so limited, as our people evince no fear, and neglect the most common precaution. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of miners, generally in small parties, have been "prospecting" through the mountains far back of the "snowy range," and oftentimes two hundred miles from the settlements. The "Yutes," as a tribe, number six hundred; about four hundred of them are friendly, the remaining two hundred are hostile, and the best warriors in the West; they are well provided with horses, armed with Hawkin's rifles, and use them with great expertness. Their agent, **Kit Carson**, intends to get a delegation of them and visit Denver and Auraria next Spring, and have a mutual good time of it—probably a sort of pow-wow, love feast, or treaty. The Arapahoes are our most frequent visitors, and may at any time be seen in our streets. They generally have moccasins to sell, the usual price being $1 a pair. They invariably have a long narrow piece of cloth hanging from their breech-cloth, resembling a tail, especially when the wind blows. A most ludicous scene occurred a short time ago, when a bull dog, which was accustomed to chasing cattle and catching them by their tails, took after an Indian, catching the end of his long blue tail into his mouth, and holding on with true bull-dog grip. The males part their long flowing hair in the middle like the women, and when on horseback it is extremely difficult to distinguish the men from women, the latter riding astride. In trade, they show a great preference to Spanish dollars, and positively refuse gold coin.

They use silver coin for head ornaments, and for ornamenting their bridles.

The dollar pieces they hammer out into thin round shapes, and sew them on a strip of skin, which they attach to the top of their heads, and hanging to the ground. The number of pieces (each one made of a dollar) is generally twenty-five or thirty. They are generally wrapped in a blue or fiery red blanket, whether it be Winter or Summer. During one of the hottest days last Summer, I observed a stalwart fellow riding on a pony, with a thick red blanket around him, and a family *umbrella* raised over his head. They wear every conceivable style of dress, and delight in imitating the whites. The proudest fellow who ever walked our streets had on an officers coat with brass buttons and large epaulettes. He said he was a "big Injun—heap Injun."

After Mr. **Greeley** left Denver, for California, it was discovered that he had left his beaver hat—whether intentionally or not we were not aware. Soon after the discovery it was the object of considerable interest with a convivial party of young men, who made themselves quite merry over the relic. Its next appearance in public was under entirely different circumstances, being monopolized by an Indian boy, who by some means got hold of it, and paraded under the huge hat for three days. It was finally rescued from the "red skin" by an admirer of Mr. **Greeley**, who wished to keep it as a memorial of his visit among us. But like its owner, it could not be kept from the public, and soon appeared on the head of one of the performers during an exhibition in Auraria by the "Sabola Minstrels." It is again rescued in its wanderings, and is now safely ensconced into its Winter quarters, under the charge of your correspondent, who will endeavor to defend it against all claims, or attacks of red skins or others.

A party of twenty Arapahoes recently went to the Rio Grande, about 80 miles north of Santa Fé, for the purpose of stealing horses from the Yutes. While they were engaged in eating, the Yutes attacked them and succeeded in killing every one of them. So sudden and unexpected was the result that morsels of food were found in the mouths of the unfortunate victims.

POLITICAL.

All but the "knowing ones" among our citizens were surprised a few days ago to see the following instructions from, by authority, of Gov. **Medary**, of Eastern Kansas:

"*To the Township Clerk:*

Sir: You are hereby notified that an election will be held for territorial and county officers, for the Territory of Kansas, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1859. The officers to be chosen are, one *Delegate to Congress* and county officers."

Fears have been entertained by the Republicans that an election would be held here, in order to defeat the Republican delegate—Mr. **Parrott**—and to elect the Democratic candidate, by forging election returns, or by the apathy of Republicans; comparatively no one here has recognised the laws of Kansas Territory, calling this county "Montana" instead of Arapahoe, and "Jefferson" instead of Kansas Territory. Vigilance Committees have been organized in the absence of law. By the late election for a "*Provisional Government*," over 2,000 out of 2,200 votes polled, are in favor of such a Government, thus ignoring all connection with Eastern Kansas. A delegate to Congress to represent this people has been elected; yet before the result of election was generally known, the above edict came upon us, thus making confusion worse confounded. Among the active managers of this movement is the notorious **Jack Henderson**, of "Delaware Crossing," and other ballot-box stuffing notoriety in Eastern Kansas.

We consider their attempts to thus defeat the choice of those interested in the result of a fair election, as useless from the fact of the gross illegality of the election called by Gov. **Medary**, as the following *protest* will explain:

PROTEST AGAINST THE ELECTION ADVERTISED TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Whereas, The Legislature of Kansas, last Winter, passed laws regulating elections, a part of which the following is a copy:

Section 7. The Assessor shall complete the registry and file it in the office of the township or City Clerk, as the case may be, on or before the 15th day of August in each year.

Sec. 8. Before each election, the township or City Clerk shall cause written or printed copies of such registry to be made to the number of six, (and as many more as the City Council or Township Board shall require,) and posted up in as many of the most public places in the township or ward, one of which shall be at the usual place of holding elections therein, at least twenty days before the holding of any election, general or special; if a newspaper is published in such township or city, the registry of the township or each ward shall be published therein once a week for three weeks, the last insertion to be at least twelve days before the election.

Sec. 9. The township or City Clerk, as the case may be, shall attach to said registry, and publish therewith, a notice stating that he will attend at the usual place of meeting of the Township Board, or City Council, to be therein named, on the twelfth and eleventh days previous to the election, giving the days of the month on which such days fall, and register the names of such persons as shall personally apply to be registered, and who have not been already registered.

And *whereas* no registry has been made as above provided for, and as a consequence votes cast here for delegates to Congress, could not possibly be counted, and county officers elected on that day would be no more legal than those elected at the recent county election; therefore, we solemnly protest against holding such election, believing that since in all our political action we have ignored and disclaimed all connection with eastern Kansas, by electing a delegate to Congress, and providing for the establishment of a Provisional Government, in voting for a delegate to represent Eastern Kansas, we should be interfering with the affairs of a community which we have always considered foreign to ourselves, and by so doing we should only disgrace ourselves and gain nothing thereby. MANY CITIZENS.

Affidavit has been made that *no registry has been made*.

The publisher of the only newspaper in the township also makes affidavit that no registry has been published according to law. We, therefore, consider the whole movement as illegal, and protest against the votes at the coming election being counted.

Following is a list of the successful candidates, at the election under the Provisional Government:

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Governor, Robert W. Steele; Secretary, Lucien W. Bliss; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cook; Auditor, C. R. Bissell; Attorney-General, Sam. McLain; Clerk of Supreme Court, Oscar B. Totton; Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, A. J. Allison; Associate Justices of Supreme Court, John N. Odell, E. Fitzgerald; Marshal, John L. Merrick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. H. McAfee. For Provisional Government.

The Legislature under the Provisional Government will meet in Denver on Monday next. ARAGO.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Rumored Abdication of the King—A Royal Tragedy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Honolulu, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

I am pained to announce, what yet my duty as your correspondent will not permit me to withhold, the late attempt of the King of these Islands upon the life of one of his suite. A few days since, the community was electrified by the intelligence, from Lahaina, that His Majesty had shot, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounded **Henry A. Neilson**, formerly of New-York, but since the accession of the King in December, 1851, his private secretary and constant attendant, confident and friend. All kinds of rumors, besides, were afloat, that he had used violence toward the Queen, and had threatened others of his suite. To the present time, no report of the transaction has been published by either the Government *Gazette*, or the *Independent Press* of Mr. **Whitney**. In the absence of a statement by the King's friends, we may give what is at present known or current.

His Majesty, with the Queen, the Prince of Hawaii, and a numerous suite, are at present absent from the Capital, on a Summer tour of pleasure and health, and were at Lahaina about the 11th of September. Something had been brooding against the unfortunate **Neilson**, and he had apparently endeavored to be left behind in Honolulu on the return of the King from a late hasty visit here, as he was behind time of sailing nearly an hour.

On Saturday, the *Maria*, which is in the service of this party, was ordered to be ready at a very early hour in the morning for Hawaii, and set sail with the King, leaving most of his party behind. She had not made great progress, owing to a calm, when the King, taking his gig, went ashore in the night, and, sending for **Neilson**, or going to his apartments and calling him out, is said, after some little conversation of which I cannot give an authentic report, to have shot him with a rifle pistol, or short rifle, the ball taking effect in the breast, near the lowest rib, and passing upwardly through his body, to have come out near the shoulder. **Neilson** ran for his life, and presently falling, was taken into the nearest house. He protested, in what he and others supposed to be his dying moments, his innocence of any cause of offence against the honor or rights of the King, and has since steadily adhered to his declarations.

We are happy to say that the evil genius which prompted to this unkingly act did not, so far as yet appears, affix upon His Majesty the indellible stain of murder. **Neilson** has, contrary to first expectations, held out. Though in a critical situation, his symptoms are not unfavorable.

Much more might be said, were I disposed to report every flying rumor. Conjecture is alive to the motive of such an imprudent, impolitic act. The first supposition of all is that it was jealousy—whether well-founded or baseless. But no breath of suspicion lights upon the young Queen. She is by every one acquitted of such a folly and dishonor as giving any cause of vengeance to her lord. She is above reproach.

A correspondent from Lahaina says: "As yet the causes of the King's act do not seem to be well understood. I have not yet learned that he has himself assigned any cause for it. I incline to the opinion that the act was committed under the influence of ungovernable passion, accompanied by more or less of temporary mental aberation, brought on by brooding on his troubles. There seemed to be a distinct intention to kill the man he shot. For this some assign as the cause jealousy, created by ill-disposed persons in his train; others anger at indiscretions of **Neilson**. All feel deeply for the Queen."

I have reason to believe that an account, revised by the King's friends, will soon appear, which I will send with this if issued in time. The King has always been esteemed and respected as a sovereign. But lately he and his consort have greatly exalted themselves in the good opinion of all classes of people, by noble efforts in behalf of a much-needed Hawaiian Hospital. Heading the list with a subscription each of $500, (the Queen's allowance is but $2,000 a year,) the King took a subscription book and personally solicited through the whole city. His success was great. It is not anywise an illiberal community. No worthy enterprise fails to receive liberal and cheerful support. No sick man, no widow, no unfortunate stranger is here neglected. But on this occasion no one was willing or allowed to refuse, and a fund of $13,000 was promptly realized. As moving and leading in this good work, not unthought of by many for a long time before, their majesties earned and received the gratitude and praise of the country.

Otherwise, by his judgment in affairs, by talent exhibited in his addresses, by tact on occasion, by general courtesy, he has won good opinions from a community mostly of Americans, captious of the merits of kings, especially if they be dusky.

There was a report on the streets yesterday that the King had an intention to abdicate in favor of his sister. Strong feeling was expressed against it, and a desire that he should continue to reign. The regret he has shown, and the amends he has endeavored to make, have worked a favorable change in the public mind towards him. Under the influence of false reports, which touched his honor, he acted only as most men would under similar circumstances. **Neilson** will probably recover.

Oct. 3—The last issue of the Government *Gazette* was delayed several hours by order of the King. When it appeared it contained an order for the House of Nobles to convene in special session to-day. It seems now to be well understood that the King in that rash act was under the influence of false rumors, and that no one is more sincerely regretful and more determined to make acknowledgment and amends. Yours, &c., KALE.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The bark *Yankee*, from Honolulu at San Francisco, brings dates to Oct. 3. The news is of unusual importance.

The great item of news since the sailing of the last steamer is the Lahaina tragedy, in which his Majesty **Kamehameha IV.** was the principal actor. The King and Queen, accompanied by their suite—among which were three foreigners, viz.: C. G. **Hopkins**, editor of the *Polynesian*, Dr. R. **McKibben**, Surgeon, and H. A. **Neilson**, Private Secretary—left here in the latter part of August, on a tour of the Windward Islands, touching first at Lahaina. On the 7th of September, the King, accompanied only by his Private Secretary, returned to Honolulu on business, and left for Lahaina again on the 8th, where he arrived on the morning of the 10th.

For some reason unknown at the time to any of his suite, the King, on Saturday, the 10th, appeared unusually morose, acted strangely, and it is said drank freely. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, about 3 o'clock, he mustered his boat's crew and went on board the schooner *Maria* alone, and ordered the Captain to get under way for Hawaii. During the day he was very much excited, and drank more than usual. After dark he ordered the Captain to return again to Lahaina. When within a few miles of the anchorage, he took his boat's crew, and, giving his servant his pistols, which it is said he had loaded while on board, he started for the shore.

But little is known of the subsequent events, except what is derived from rumor. No one was present, save those attached to His Majesty's *suite*, and as neither they nor the public journals here have made any statement of the circumstances, the particulars are derived only from vague report. All that is positively ascertained is, that the King shot A. H. **Neilson**, his Private Secretary, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Sept. 11. It is reported that he arrived on shore about 10 o'clock, and that he ordered his servant to call **Hopkins**, **McKibben**, and **Neilson**; that when they came out he was sitting on the piazza; seemed morose and excited; ordered his servant to bring him his pistols; whipped him and sent him to prison because he did not get them quick enough; that when he received his pistols he, without assigning any reason, told **Neilson** that he must die; that **Neilson** retreated into his house, and that the King followed him up and shot him.

It is also rumored, that immediately after the occurrence the King refused to Mr. **McKibben**, his surgeon, the privilege of attending **Neilson**, threatening to shoot him if he went near the house to which **Neilson** had been removed. The next morning, however, he sent for **McKibben**, and requested him to render **Neilson** all the assistance in his power. It is said that the King beat the Queen, and that, after shooting **Neilson**, he stood over the Queen and threatened to shoot both her and his child. Rumor assigns the cause of the act to jealousy of the Queen—a feeling believed by the entire community to be without a shadow of foundation.

Sept. 27, the community was thrown into a great excitement by news from Lahaina that the King had resolved to abdicate his throne. It is said he has been overwhelmed with grief ever since this unfortunate occurrence; that he has offered to make Mr. **Neilson** all amends in his power; that he entirely exonerates the Queen, and insists upon abdicating and submitting himself to trial. The effect of this news was a meeting of the Privy Council, and a petition numerously signed, praying His Majesty to reconsider his resolution, and not to abdicate.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the *Polynesian*, the Government organ, published the following, "By Authority."

PROCLAMATION.

We hereby proclaim Our pleasure that Our House of Nobles assembles on Monday, the 3d of October at 11 o'clock A. M., in Our Palace, on important business of Our Kingdom, which We will then submit to them.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Kaahumanu
Palace, 1st of October, 1859.
By the King and Kuhina Nui.
L. Kamehameha, Minister of Interior.

The Government organ says:

"We are authorized to state, for the purpose of allaying any anxiety that may exist in the public mind, that the rumors in regard to his Majesty's abdication are, we are happy to say, without foundation."

FROM MEXICO.

The Tehuacan Expedition—Seizure of a Conducta of Specie—Narrative of Recent Events.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, we have a mass of interesting correspondence. The political news is important. The grand expedition—some time since fitted out from Oajaca on the other side, and Vera Cruz on this—against Tehuacan, Orizaba, Cordova, and other strongholds of the Miramon party in the mountains, has proved a most disastrous failure. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the other side another conducta of $2,800,000, according to one account, had been seized by **Marquez**. The story is that he was intrusted with the regular conducta, from the capital, which he was charged to see safe on one of H. B. M.'s ships on the Pacific; that he took it on to Guadalajara, openly laid it under contribution to the amount of $600,000, and fears were entertained for the rest.

We learn from the *Progreso*, also, that two conductas, containing in all about $3,000,000, had left San Luis for the ports of the north. This is, doubtless, the money to which our Rio Grande correspondent a few days since alluded to as possibly in danger from the strolling bands of the north.

Vera Cruz, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to communicate to you a decided victory of either the Miramon or the Juarez party; but I am sorry to say that all great preparations for a decisive battle end generally in the flight of one or the other, without coming to close quarters. So it happened with the formidable army of 3,000 men which started from Oajaca to attack **Cobos** at Tehuacan and **Robles** at Orizaba.

When coming in view of Tehuacan the valiant commander-in-chief, Don **Ignacio Mejia**, thought it prudent not to face the enemy, but to return halfway back to Oajaca and there to await the enemy. Gen. **Minon**, second in command of **Cobos**' force, pursued the retiring army, and without firing a single shot made 600 prisoners, found 1,000 muskets, took 12 cannon and did not kill a single man.

This victory without bloodshed is lauded by the **Miramon** party as the greatest triumph ever obtained. The projected simultaneous attacks upon Tehuacan, Orizaba and Cordoba, with 100 men from here, has therefore been frustrated and abandoned.

The express from Mexico, just in, brings us the news or a pronunciamiento by **Marquez**, in Guadalajara, in favor of His Serene Highness old **Santa**, or old Satan, which amounts to pretty near the same thing. This Gen. **Marquez**, or as he is better known, the Butcher **Marquez**, had a convoy of $2,000,000 under his charge, on his way to Tepic, there to be smuggled out of the country by H. B. M. ships-of-war stationed there for that purpose. **Marquez**, in order to carry out his movement, helped himself to $600,000 of the money and detained the balance.

Miramon, on hearing the news, called a Cabinet council and decided at once to start for Queretaro, there to join the army under **Woll** and **Velez**, and march against **Marquez**, whom he calls a traitor.

Robles has been withdrawn from the Eastern Division and has been appointed Commander General of the State of Puebla.

Robles has lost ground with the Church party, and it is suspected that he will yet play false to them.

Mr. **Gould**, of the British legation, is here and in daily conference with the **Juarez** Government, towards which the new Minister, Mr. **Mathews**, has friendly feelings, and will probably soon recognize in some manner or other.

The news has just arrived that **Doblado** has entered Guanajuato at the head of 7,000 men. The joy of the people was beyond bounds.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Vera Cruz, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

The expedition against Tehuacan, of which I wrote you in my last, did not succeed—is a disastrous failure. **Iniestra**, its commander, left Oajaca on the 6th or 7th ult., with some 3,000 men, to take Tehuacan, on the other side of Orizaba, while **Espeja** acted on this side on Cordova. A small body of troops from Huatusco was to prevent the reinforcement of Tehuacan from Orizaba, and ultimately all were to act on Orizaba, and clear the road from this port to Oaxaca, on the Pacific. This would have formed a desirable base of action against Puebla. "So man proposes, but God disposes."

Iniestra is a blunt, rough, fighting man, the dearest action of whose arms has been in the tented field, formerly as a *caretero*, latterly as a general. On approaching Tehuacan, the cry of some of the subordinates was *Quiero café*—and coffee there was none, **Iniestra** reprimanded them: murmurs and discontent arose; two were arrested, tried, convicted and shot. **Iniestra** was immediately recalled by that mild-hearted man **Ocampo**, (now Minister of War,) and **Mejia** left to command. Meanwhile, **Cobos** went to Tehuacan with a thousand cavalry to reinforce that place. **Mejia** came—**Cobos** did not run—so **Mejia** retired, not having any cavalry, and fearing he could not take the place, and if he did, could not hold it, he retired to Teotitlan del Camino. Since then, **Cobos** and **Miramon** have pursued him and beaten him at that place.

On this side **Espeja** had a hard fight at Cordova, but was compelled to retire after having gained the plaza. He has been recalled, and **Iniestra** sent to take his command. **Espeja** remained here a couple of days, and was then ordered back on some sort of commission. **Alatriste**, who should have supported **Espeja**, was, of course, found wanting. **Robles** is still at Orizaba. Is not the whole affair on our side imbecile and ridiculous—truly Mexican?

There is no fear for this place, but by reference to the map you will see that Cordova and Tehuacan form a good base for action, or Alvarado and Tiacotalpan. The former can easily be defended by guntalpan. The former can easily be defended by gunboats, and bombarded if taken, but by holding that portion of the country the Church faction might affect our supplies, as we cannot depend on the back country here.

There has been another "shuffle" in Yucatan, and another knave is turned up, of no general importance, as all parties recognize **Juarez**; the revolution has for its basis local politics, and was conducted with less bloodshed than a New-Orleans election. This is the *third* in a few months.

Some months ago the "butcher" **Marquez**, with a *conducta*, left Guanajuato for the Pacific coast. The Liberals held Tepic, but retired, first committing many outrages, to San Blas. San Blas is the port of shipment, about 60 miles from Tepic, but, being a wretched little village on the sand beach, hot and unhealthy, the custom-house is at Tepic. **Marquez**, being gifted with *amplisimo poder*, on reaching Tepic, determined not to ship the money from San Blas, but, by the power in him vested, by solemn decree, declared Santa Cruz, twelve miles distant from San Blas, to be a port of entry and shipment of the Republic. He then returned to Guadalajara, where he had left the *conducta*, taking with him at that time **Ormond Chase**, an American, as prisoner. The Liberals again entered Tepic. **Marquez** returned with the *conducta*, and they again retired. Then it was that the savage murderer (**Marquez**) caused **Chase** to be shot and hung up, naked, as a warning to foreigners—without trial, without warning. The blackness of the night was befittingly used to hide the atrocity of the act. At midnight the order was given; at four in the morning poor **Chase** was murdered, "unhouseled, unannealed." The fact you have heard before; it occurred in August last. It is its own commentary.

Marquez having arrived with the *conducta* at Tepic, information was given H. B. M. ship *Calypso*, and arrangements made to ship the money on her. The Mexican ship-of-war *Ipala* protested, and threatened to interfere. *Calypso* said if she did she would sink her. The *Ipala vamosed the ranch*, and the money was shipped accordingly on the *Calypso*, which main fact you have also been informed of. **Marquez** came back to Tepic, retired to Guadalajara, and **Coronado** and **Rojas** (*llamedo* Liberals) entered Tepic. **Coronado** demanded six per cent. to be paid on the money shipped by the *Calypso*. It was refused, and among others by Mr. **Allsopp**, merchant, of the house of **Barron, Forbes** & Co., and at present H. B. M. Acting Consul. He was imprisoned and insulted—told by **Rojas** that, though **Coronado** said he was a Consul, he would as lief shoot a Consul as a Lazardo Indian—refused him a chair to sit down on, and even water in his cell; (these incidents are reliable;) went to see him at 12 o'clock at night, and told him, if he did not pay, he would be shot. Under the circumstances, Mr. **Allsopp** paid him $11,500, and was released, but was not allowed to leave the city, and a few days afterwards was again imprisoned and more money demanded—the result not yet known. Mr. **Mathew's**, Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires fired up*, and orders were given to **Marquez**—mind, to *Marquez*—to march to Guadalajara, and attack **Rojas** at Tepic. He has left Guadalajara, and is on his way. Meanwhile, it is *reported* that **Rojas** has been beaten and his men dispersed by the Lazardo Indians. I only refer you to the article of this Government in regard to **Marquez**, **Rojas**, *et hoc genus omne*. They brand **Rojas** as an outlaw, say he shall be given over to the civil tribunals, and his deserts meted out to him. That in any pardon, however ample in terms, given to the reactionists, **Marquez** shall always be excluded, &c.

Matthews, it is said, has written the Miramon Government a very strong letter in regard to the murder of **Ormond Chase** by **Marquez**. *Entre nous*, this is true and the letter *is* strong.

[One of **Matthew's** *attachés* is now here, on business supposed to be connected with the Tepic affair.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

RIO GRANDE CITY TAKEN BY CORTINAS.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero*, of the 5th of Nov., says:

"A portion of **Cortinas**' band have attacked Rio Grande City, and pillaged all the houses except those lying in the centre of the place, which were probably protected by the citizens.

An express was sent immediately to the Governor, asking for assistance forthwith, to prevent the bandits from burning the city and murdering its inhabitants. The expressman passed the Banquete on Thursday last, on his way to Austin, from whom the above facts were obtained by citizens of this place.

All the rancheros on the Rio Grande are driving their stock into the interior of the State, to place them beyond the reach of the outlaws.

It seems by reports from authentic sources that **Cortinas** has two bodies of men organized, and his force is estimated by some to amount to 700 men.

The same paper says:

Mr. **Glavecke**, who left Brownsville last Friday, and is now with the company of Rangers, represents the people of that city as being in great distress, expecting hourly for **Cortinas** to attack them. **Cortinas** had written a letter to the Chief Justice of Cameron County, ordering that the person of Mr. **Glavecke** should be immediately delivered into his hands; and in case of refusal, threatened to march on and destroy the place immediately.

Cortinas says he will lay in ambush for the purpose of "cutting off and murdering the Rangers," upon their approach to Brownsvill.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

Rio Grande City, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

The City of Brownsville, as you doubtless have full particulars, is still beleaguered by a Mexican guerrilla band under command of one **Cortinas**, who wishes us to understand that he belongs to this side of the river. We know otherwise, however; but what, in any case, can be his object in the invasion of Brownsville, none of us can answer. We, therefore, expect soon to have them among us, and without the means of defence. There are but few Americans residing on the river, in comparison with the number of Mexicans, and must therefore trust to them under cover. At the same time we know we cannot trust to them when it comes to the point. *Mucran los Gringos* is their cry whenever they dare to raise it.

So far as this place is concerned we number only 28 Americans, and, of course, are prepared to do what we can for our own defence. But we dare not move outside a step to assist the people of Brownsville for fear of those by whom we are surrounded.

The mails from Brownsville have to-day, for the third time, failed. The last that did arrive was opened—every letter and package—by **Cortinas**.

The steamer from Brownsville has not been here for nearly two months, on account of this affair. We have, therefore, no way of making remittances of any kind with safety, and, as a matter of course, trade is at a stand still. We are afraid, moreover, to move either way, or to do anything, lest we be taken by surprise.

Some of our merchants desire to make remittances to your city, as also to New-York; so you are, in a measure, personally interested in sending us assistance.

The United States Government committed an error, that cannot easily be forgiven, in removing the military posts on this frontier. The Secretary of War had one notice through our representative in Congress, Hon. **Guy M. Bryan**, of what would be the probable result, of their abandonment, on or about the time the order was given.

He afterwards requested the order to be so modified that he might be permitted to retain the post with only nominal guards for show, if nothing else, but this was refused. What was the real object in abandoning them remains still a question. Nor does it matter. You can see for yourselves the actual condition in which we find ourselves, and can therefore sympathize with us, if not assist us. TEXAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th inst. states that the gale in the Gulf lasted ten days.

The *Progresso* says that two conductas, with specie amounting to $3,000,000, have left San Luis for the Rio Grande, and it is feared are in danger from marauding parties.

Gen. **Robles** had lost ground with the Church Party, who suspected him of an intention of playing them false.

It is added in a postscript to a letter to the *Picayune* from Vera Cruz, that **Doblado** had just entered Guanajuato with 7,000 troops.

Gen. Mejia, of Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Herald* undertakes to correct the remarks of the **Times** relative to Gen. **Mejia** by the following statement:

"One of the morning papers contains a statement respecting Gen. **Mejia**, of Mexico, which does injustice to that gentleman. It states that he 'was two years ago a drunken, brutal Indian, but the Church enlisted his services, and finally elevated him to the rank of General of Division,' &c. Gen. **Mejia** is well known in the United States. He was born in New-Orleans, and is the son of the celebrated Mexican patriot general of the same name, who, some twenty odd years ago, was captured, I believe, at Tampico, by Gen. **Santemat**, who decapitated him and boiled his head in oil. The present Gen. **Mejia**'s mother was the daughter of a former Governor of Louisiana."

The only General know in Mexico by the name of **Mejia**, is the ignorant, brutal Indian, who, as we have stated, was made General of Division by **Miramon** soon after the assassination at Tacubaya, in which this Indian took a prominent part.

Young **Mejia**, alluded to by the *Herald* correspondent, was, a few years since, a Captain in the Mexican service, but he never held any appointment in the present Liberal army, and during the past year he has been quietly living in Texas.

His father, the patriot General, was shot by **Santa Anna**, near Puebla, in 1838, but his head was not boiled in oil. His mother is an English lady, born in Southampton, England, and now resides in the City of Mexico with her son-in-law, G. W. **Hommeken**, Esq., proprietor of the Tacubaya Railroad. The only Mexican General's head known to have been boiled in oil, is that of **Simenar**, who was taken prisoner and executed at Tabasco by **Ampudia** in 1843.

The difficulty with the *Herald* correspondent is that he does not know what he is writing about.

Shakespeare's Works.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that in the dispute about the authenticity of **Shakespeare**'s writings, the grand, legitimate test of intrinsic merit is so little relied upon? I am surprised at this, but gratified to see the American editor adopt the principle to some extent. If **Shakespeare** is fairly and clearly, above all other men, the greatest poet, why not test him by the quality that so elevates him? If not, why dispute about it? If immortal and superior as his writings are held, they themselves cannot be made a test, then our notions of literary excellence are perverted; then we do not relish **Shakespeare**, and our professions to this effect are false. If **Shakespeare** is not a humbug, his writings will commend themselves wherever they are found, whether acknowledged or unacknowledged. Let us judge him by his own merit, or, for the sake of our own respect, for the honor of literature, know that we are foolishly beating the wind in pursuit of a false abstraction. F. G.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

Official Summary of the Operations of the Last Year against Hostile Indians.

[*General Orders, No. 5.*]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.

I. The combats between United States troops and hostile Indians, mentioned below in the order of date, with conjoined gallant acts and soldier-like endurance of hardships, highly creditable to the troops, have been brought to the notice of the General-in-Chief since the publication of General Orders No. 22, of 1858, viz.:

1. SEPT. 29, 1858.—Col. Dixon S. Miles, 2d Infantry (then Lieut. Col. 3d Infantry), commanding Navajoe expedition, marched from Fort Defiance with Companies "A" (Capt. Elliott), "F" (2d Lieut. Averell), "I" (Capt. McLane), and "H" (Capt. Lindsay's) Mounted Riflemen; "B," 3d Infantry, (1st Lieut. Whipple,) and "K," 8th Infantry (1st Lieut. Willard)—293 rank and file—and twenty-two guides and spies, under Capt. Blas Lucero. The results of this expedition were the capture of eighty horses and six thousand five hundred sheep; a combat of Capt. Lindsay, in command of Companies "F,'. "H," and "I," Regiment Mounted Riflemen, with Kay-a-tana's band, in which eight Indians were killed and several wounded, four thousand sheep and seventy horses captured, and privates Wm. Nugent and Mauritz Paulman, of "H" Company, Mounted Riflemen, killed, and Sergeant John Thompson, of the same Company, wounded; and a skirmish by Capt. Elliot, (Company "A," Regiment Mounted Riflemen,) in which two Indians were killed and three wounded, and one thousand to fifteen hundred sheep captured. Col. Miles particularly commends Capts. Andrew J. Lindsay and Washington L. Elliot, and Second-Lieut. William W. Averell, who respectively commanded separate detachments, and made captures of Indian property; also, Capt. George McLane and Lieut. William B. Lane, of the Mounted Riflemen, and Capt. Blas Lucero, who gallantly participated in Capt. Lindsay's engagement.

2. OCT. 10, 1858.—Brevet-Major Wm. T. H. Brooks, Captain 3d Infantry, in command of a detachment of Mounted Riflemen and Infantry, with Capt. Lucero and a number of spies and guides, attacked and dispersed a band of Indians southeast of Ojo de Oso, New-Mexico. Capt. Elliott's Company, "A," Regiment of Mounted Riflemen; 1st Lieutenant George L. Willard, with Company "K," 8th Infantry; and 2d Lieutenant Thomas W. Walker, with Company "G," 3d Infantry, were actively engaged, killing or badly wounding twenty-five Indians.

3. OCT. 17, 1858.—The Post-herd of Fort Defiance, N. M., and horses of Company "G," Mounted Rifles, guarded by fifteen Mounted Riflemen and ten Infantry, under Sergeant Bernard W. Clark, of Company "I," Mounted Rifles, was attacked by three hundred Navajoes, concealed in ambush. The Sergeant behaved admirably, and was gallantly sustained by his men and the Zuni Indians encamped near by. Sixty-two mules were lost, but the Sergeant succeeded in saving all, except three, of the Company horses, with the sheep and cattle under his charge. Capt. George McLane, Mounted Rifles, with twelve men, promptly followed by Capt. Andrew J. Lindsay, with Company "H," and Lieut. Geo. W. Howland, with Company "C," Mounted Rifles, pursued as soon as possible, and, in a sharp conflict, Private Michael Marrion, of "I" Company, Mounted Rifles, was killed, Private Thomas Keating, same Company, mortally wounded, Private John G. Housanan severely wounded, Felix O'Rourke dangerously wounded, and Privates Brown and Richard Hill, same Company, slightly wounded. The Indians, by scattering, so diminished their trail that it could not be followed, but the country was scoured for miles. Private Alexander W. Brown, of "I" Company Mounted Rifles, chivalrously rescued a wounded comrade, whom the Indians were about bearing off, by killing one Indian, wounding badly another, and riding with his prize to the post, under a cloud of arrows.

4. OCT. 18, 1858.—Colonel Dixon S. Miles, 2d Infantry, (then Lieut.-Col. 3d Infantry,) commanding Navajo Expedition, marched from Fort Defiance. On the 20th, detached Capt. Andrew J. Lindsay and company "H," Mounted Riflemen; Capt. Geo. McLane and Company "I," Mounted Riflemen; and Lieut. William B. Lane in command of Company "F," Mounted Riflemen—each detachment accompanied by Mexicans and forty Zuni warriors. The detachments, except that under Capt. McLane, returned without meeting Indians. The latter captured a number of animals, exchanged a brisk fire with the Navajoes, made a daring exploration, in which the Zuni Indians, by misconduct, lost the captures, and returned to camp on the 21st, after an absence of twenty-seven hours, twenty-one of which were spent in the saddle, and much of the time without water, excepting that carried in canteens.

The results of Col. Miles' scout were the capture of one hundred horses, five head of cattle, burning of many wigwams, killing one Navajo, and wounding another, and the loss of two Zuni Indians wounded.

5. In addition to officers and soldiers mentioned in special reports, Col. Miles, in a supplementary report of the Navajo Expedition, has brought the good conduct of Mr. Peter Wilson, his interpreter, and the following non-commissioned officers and soldiers to the notice of the General-in-Chief.

Mounted Riflemen.—1st Sergeant Luke Tracy, and Private John Weizmiller, of Company "A;" 1st Sergeant Hugh McQuaide, Sergeant Cosgroove, and Private Robert M. West, of Company "F;" 1st Sergeant Vernon Jackson, and Sergeant John Thompson, of Company "H;" and 1st Sergeant Peter McGrath, and Sergeant George Sunday, of Company "I."

THIRD INFANTRY—1st Sergeant Francis Pilaster, and Private Jacob Sheets, of Company "B;" 1st Sergeant Louis Strattner, Sergeant Andrew Werner, and Corporal John O'Brien, of Company "C;" and 1st Sergeant Thomas Hyland, and Sergeant William Carter, of Company "G."

EIGHTH INFANTRY—1st Sergeant Philip Pollard, and Private James Cannon, of Company "K."

6. OCT. 19 TO NOV. 18, 1858.—Lieut. Colonel (then Major) Electus Backus, 3d Infantry, in command of the 2d column of the Navajo Expedition—composed of companies "E" and "G," of Mounted Rifles, (Capt. Duncan,) companies "B," "E" and "I" 8th Infantry, and "D," 3d Infantry, (Capt. Schroeder,) 55 spies and guides, under Capt. Valdez, and 22 Utah Indians—made a campaign of thirty days in the enemy's country, marching 349 miles. Four Indians were killed, and four or more wounded; 35 Navajo horses captured and 10 shot; 278 goats and 22 sheep captured. One officer (the gallant Capt. Valdez) wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Backus also particularly commends Captains Duncan and Morris, of the Rifles; Capt. Schroeder, who commanded the Infantry; Lieut. Milton Cogswell, 8th Infantry, who, in command of a detachment, made an important reconnoissance, resulting in a skirmish with Indians and the capture of animals; Lieut. John R. Cooke, and Lieut. Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, Lieut. Herbert M. Enos, Mounted Riflemen, and Assistant-Surgeon William W. Anderson, Medical Department.

7. OCT. 23, 1858.—First Lieutenant George W. Howland, Mounted Riflemen, in command of twenty men of Company "C," Mounted Riflemen, accompanied by Capt. Blas Lucero, with forty guides and spies, left Fort Defiance, and on the second day out surprised and captured twenty Indians, (four men and sixteen women and children,) ten horses and twenty goats and sheep. Credit is given to Capt. Lucero for planning the surprise.

8. JAN. 9, 1859.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hoffman, Major 6th Infantry, charged with the duty of selecting a site for a military post in the Mohave country, Department of California, was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Alfred B. Chapman in command. A large number of Mohaves, 250 to 300, having approached in a threatening manner, were attacked and driven by Lieut. Chapman, with a platoon of his command—killing and wounding 10 or 12 Indians. Col. Hoffman mentions the vigilance, energy and soldierly bearing of Lieut. Chapman, and the good conduct of his men.

9. JAN. 31, 1859.—Second Lieut. Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, marched from Fort Bliss, Texas, in command of 30 men, of Company "D," Mounted Riflemen, to follow a band of Mescalero Apaches, who had committed depredations on San Elizario. On the 7th day, after an arduous march, much of which was without water, found a fresh trail, and with twenty-two men, leaving the remainder as a guard for the animals, marched cautiously during the night and made an attack on 50 or 60 Indians, but without surprising them. A sharp conflict ensued, and Lieut. Lazelle gallantly continued the action after he had been shot through the lungs, and until he had entirely extricated his command. Lieut. Lazelle speaks of the noble and soldierly conduct of Sergeant John Delancy and Corporal Gerald Russell, and the coolness and bravery of privates McCullum, Carr, Reese, Burke and Harrington. He also commends the brave intelligence of his guide, Mr. Garcia. Loss of the troops, 3 killed and 7 wounded. *Killed*—Privates John F. Ogden, Wm. R. Stamper and Patrick Newman. *Wounded*—2d Lieutenant Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, and Privates James Golden, Lawrence Bourke, severely; and George Harrington, Jesse A. Reese, James Atcheson and William W. Allen, slightly. Nine Indians killed and a large number wounded.

10. FEB. 9, 1859.—Sergeant Maloney and four men of Company "F," 8th Infantry, was detached by Capt. Robert P. Maclay, 8th Infantry, commanding Fort Inge, Texas, to accompany a party of citizens to recover a number of horses stolen from a citizen. On the 13th, the soldiers in advance discovered a party of six Indians. Three were killed in the action which ensued, and of the fifty-eight horses stolen, forty-nine were retaken, seven being killed by the Indians on the trail, and two in action. To the good conduct of Sergeant Maloney, and the men under his command, Capt. Maclay ascribes the success of the expedition.

11. FEB. 23, 1859.—Lieut. James E. Powell, 1st Infantry, left Fort Arbuckle, C. N., in command of a detachment from companies "D" and "E," 1st Cavalry, and "E," 1st Infantry, accompanied by twenty-seven Wichitas, who volunteered as guides.

Next morning, when about thirty-two miles from Fort Arbuckle, Lieut. Powell, leaving his pack mules with the infantry, rode forward with the cavalry, and soon encountered and pressed hard a band of Comanches, who abandoned their horses to take position in a deep, narrow and crooked ravine, fringed with a dense growth of briars. Lieut. Powell dismounted his cavalry, and aided by seven men of the infantry, who meantime had joined him, carried the well defended position of the Indians, and dispersed them. The enemy left five men on the field killed. Five animals and a number of blankets and horse equipments were captured.

NAMES OF WOUNDED.—Privates Henry Schwager, Company "D," 1st Cavalry, severely; George Holland, Company "E," 1st Cavalry, mortally—since dead; John Bradburn, Company "D," slightly.

Lieut. Powell commends Sergeant Thomas Canvan, Company "E," 1st Cavalry, and Corporal Michael Fogarty, Company "D," 1st Cavalry, who, with Privates Schwager, Bradburn, North, Robinson, and Chanfrold, of Company "D," 1st Cavalry, and Privates Holland, Bates, Balfry, Daley, and Kelly, of Company "E," 1st Cavalry, were always foremost in action. He also mentions the names of the seven men of the Infantry, who, by great exertion, were enabled to participate in the fight, viz.: Lance-Corporal O'Sullivan, Privates Rourke, Cummin, Favery, Weir, Woods, Dillon, and Eshman, all of Company "E," 1st Infantry. Rourke behaved very gallantly.

12.—FEB. 27, 1859.—1st Lieutenant David S. Stanley, 1st Cavalry, from Fort Arbuckle, with Company "D" of his regiment, pursued in the Wachita Mountains a marauding party of Comanches, thirty minutes after receiving his orders. After an exciting steeple-chase of several miles, over rocks, the detachment killed, and left dead upon the field seven Comanches. The prompt and gallant Lieutenant Stanley mentions with praise Mr. Moncrief and Messrs. Sam. and Ed. Colbert, who accompanied the troops in the chase and fight, and also Delaware guides Wilson, Jackson and Wagon.

13. APRIL 19, 1859.—Capt. Albert G. Brackett, with Company I, Second Cavalry, left Fort Lancaster, Texas, to scout on the Great Comanche trail. May 2, discovered, attacked and routed, about ten miles below his camp, on the deserted Presidio de San Vicente, a considerable party of Indians. Capt. Brackett expresses his thanks to Second Lieut. Wesley Owens, Second Cavalry, and to Judge Wilkinson, who accompanied the scout, and particularly notices the good conduct of First Sergeant Gordon and privates McEnerny and Niell, in the affair of the 2d of May. His men suffered greatly during the scout, from the want of rations, and his horses and mules from want of water and grass.

14. MAY 13, 1859.—Brevet-Major Earl Van Dorn' Captain 2d Cavalry, commanding "A," "B," "C," "F," "G," and "H," Companies 2d Cavalry, and fifty-eight friendly Indians from the Brazos Agency, after a march of over two hundred miles, came up with a party of ninety or one hundred Comanches, occupying a strong defensive position. Major Van Dorn, by gallant and skillful dispositions, swept the ravine, occupied by the Indians, with dismounted skirmishers, while the mounted troops on the crest of hills, commanded the outlets above and below the position of the enemy. The fight was sharp and bloody, and took place on foot in a thick jungle. The results were killing, wounding, and capturing nearly all the Indians. Fifty being killed, five wounded, and thirty-six made prisoners, and more than a hundred animals captured.

Major Van Dorn notices the conspicuous gallantry and energy of 2d Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Adjutant of the Expedition; Surgeon James Simons and Assistant Surgeon William H. Babcock, Medical Department; Capt. Edmund K. Smith, and Lieutenants William B. Royall, Robert Nelson Eagle, George B. Cosby, James B. Witherell, James E. Harrison and Manning M. Kimmel, 2d Cavalry; also the cool courage, daring intrepidity and gallant bearing throughout the whole engagement of 1st Sergeant J. W. Spangler, Company H, 2d Cavalry, who, in personal combat, encountered and killed six of the enemy.

Loss of the troops. *Killed*—Private Willis Burroughs, Company G, 2d Cavalry. *Wounded*—Capt. Smith, severely, and Lieut. Lee, dangerously; Sergeant Thomas Elliott, Company A, slightly; Privates Eugene Camus, Company A, dangerously, Patrick Kenevane, Company "A," severely, (2 wounds,) William Moore, Company A, slightly; Sergeants W. P. Leverett, Company B, severely, (since dead,) and Peter Alba, Company B, severely; Privates Isaac Chrisman, William Hartley, Company B, and Sergeant J. W. Spangler, Company H, slightly; Privates Rorison, Company H, severely; Corporal George Nicholls, Company H, slightly; and two friendly Indians, also slightly wounded.

15. MAY 16, 1859.—2d Lieutenant William B. Hazen, 8th Infantry, with one non-commissioned officer and nine privates of Company F, 8th Infantry, accompanied by a guide and four citizens of Uvalda, Texas, all well mounted, left Fort Inge in pursuit of a party of Indians, (ascertained afterwards to be Kickapoos,) who had stolen horses from the vicinity of the Nueces crossing. The trail was followed over barren and difficult mountains, and on the evening of the fourth day Lieutenant. Hazen came up with and attacked a party of eight or ten Indians, killing four, severely wounding the others, and capturing their property, including seven horses. Messrs. Adams and Hale are highly commended by Lieutenant Hazen for their valuable services.

16. AUG. 4, 1859.—Brevet Major Lewis A. Armistead, Captain 6th Infantry, marched from Fort Mohave, Department of California, in the night, with twenty-five picked men of Company "F," 6th Infantry, to surprise a party of Indians twelve miles distant. Lieut. Elisha G. Marshall, 6th Infantry, with the same number of picked men from Company "I," 6th Infantry, made an open demonstration in the same direction the following morning. The Indians evinced great boldness in a sharp conflict which ensued, but they were repeatedly driven by the troops, and twenty-three of their dead counted on the field. Major Armistead commends the gallant conduct of Lieut. Marshall, 1st Sergeant A. B. Kauffman, "F" Company, 6th Infantry, and Mr. Peter Brady, the Post interpreter. Three men of Company "I," 6th Infantry, were slightly wounded.

17. AUG. 14, 1859.—Brevet Brigadier-General Albert S. Johnston, Colonel 2d Cavalry, commanding Department of Utah, having received information that a band of Northern Indians had robbed and murdered a party of emigrants on the California road, detached 2d Lieutenant Ebenezer Gay, 2d Dragoons, in command of Company "G," 2d Dragoons, from Camp Floyd, to take such steps as circumstances might require. The latter learning, near Box Elder, that the Indians were not distant, resolved to attack them. After a rapid march of two hours, with forty-two Dragoons, Lieutenant Gay surprised the encampment of the Indians, and charged upon the main body, killing and wounding several. The number of the Indians is estimated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors, of whom some twenty were killed; twenty horses were captured, nearly half being American horses; four men severely, and two slightly wounded; and nine horses wounded. Lieut. Gay commends Lieut. George Ryan, 7th Infantry, for his valuable services on the occasion, and Assistant-Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department, for his immediate and kind attention to the wounded.

NAMES OF WOUNDED—First-Sergeant Thomas I. Durnin, Corporal R. F. Cordua, Bugler Henry Winterbower, and Privates Samuel Smith and Michael Tierney, severely; and Private Jacob Eggersteat, slightly.

18. AUG. 15, 1859.—Second-Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, 1st Dragoons, left Fort Crook, California, in command of a scouting party, to pursue a party of Indians who had committed a murder at Hat Creek Station. After a rough march across mountains, Lieut. Brewer came up with the Indians as they were leaving a Ranche, and succeeded in killing two, wounding one, and capturing one Indian boy. The band pursued numbered between forty and sixty, well provided with firearms—rifles and revolvers.

19. OCT. 18, 1859.—A party of five Navajo Indians, having, during the night of the 17th, broken into the corral of Don Francisco Sandoval, within two hundred yards of Camp near Jernez, New-Mexico, and stolen one horse, six donkeys and seven head of cattle, Capt. Thomas Duncan, Mounted Riflemen, detached from his camp at the above place ten men, of Company "E" Mounted Riflemen, under Sergeant John Duffin, and six men of Capt. Valdez Company of spies and guides, accompanied by Don Sandoval and his son.

After a rapid pursuit of about fifty miles, Sergeant Duffin succeeded, just before sunset, in overtaking the Indians, whom he at once attacked, killing one after a chase of four or five miles, and recovering four donkeys and all the stolen cattle.

II. Corrections and additions to the notice of combats in General Orders, Nos. 14, of 1857, and 22, of 1858:

1. In paragraph 2, of General Orders, No. 14, of 1857, Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, 9th Infantry, should have been designated as commanding the troops of the Puget Sound District.

2. JUNE 14, 1858.—Second Lieut. William B. Hazen, 8th infantry, with a command of two non-commissioned officers and twenty-eight privates of the 8th infantry, after following for 220 miles a party of Apache Indians that had driven off animals from Fort Davis, Texas, came upon a ranch of fifteen lodges, killed one Indian, captured another, and also thirty horses and mules, and much other valuable property, and destroyed their lodges, and entire possessions, among which were several thousand pounds of prepared food. Much of this march was over a country destitute of water and grass.

3. The unequal combat of Capt. George McLane, Mounted Riflemen, mentioned in Par. 13 of General Orders, No. 22, of 1858, occurred between twelve men of Company "F," Mounted Riflemen, the Company of guides and spies commanded by Capt. Blas Lucero, and three hundred Navajoes. The results were some eight or ten Indians killed, their blankets and cooking utensils captured, numerous bows and arrows, with quivers picked up, and four men and twenty-four horses taken.

Capt. McLane particularly mentions the coolness, daring and execution of Privates Brown and Griffin, and the promptness and gallantry of Capt. Lucero and his company. He also mentions the admirable conduct of Mr. Yost, the Navajoe agent, who was present.

4. Lieuts. George Ihrie and James Howard, with Company B, 3d Artillery, were commended by Col. George Wright, 9th Infantry, in his report of the combat of Spokan Plains, September 5, 1858.

By command of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

H. L. SCOTT,
Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

A Defence of Secretary Floyd against the Charge of "Impudence."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While perusing the columns of the TIMES, (which I regard as a very independent, and, for the most part, truthfully-conducted journal,) I noticed an article captioned "The Presidential Mules," in which strictures of a temperate character are indulged in, reflecting no little discredit upon certain Federal officers of the War Department. Of this Mr. HOLLIDAY, the mule buyer, spoken of in said article, I have nothing to say, *pro* or *con.*, not being acquainted with that gentleman; but I must beg leave of the TIMES to offer solemn protest against the following summing up of said article:

> "Mr. HOLLIDAY, the buyer, has made so good a thing of it that we think he owes it to Secretary FLOYD not to depreciate the value of the favor he has enjoyed; while in respect to Mr. FLOYD, the seller, the public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating and considerate that it is too bad of him to be now trying to make it appear that the whole thing was done for the good of the people. Impudence is always reprehensible; but impudent attempts to impose on one's benefactors, or to steal away from them the credit of their generous good-natures, are past all endurance."

I submit in all candor to the TIMES if the epithets of "impudent" and "impudence" is not more severe than just. Of all the public men in this country, I know none less liable to the charge of impudence, or whose attributes of character are further removed from anything like impudence, than Secretary FLOYD. If the "public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating" towards Mr. FLOYD, it is certainly a great deal more than the Press has done. Every act of Secretary FLOYD, in his ministerial capacity, has been scrutinized with the keenest hawk-eyed vigilance by the Press, as if the whole Government, with its weighty responsibilities, rested solely upon his shoulders. Since Governor FLOYD has not extensively advertised himself before the country, like others of our public men, until his name has become a household word at every fireside, many people would naturally have some curiosity to know what manner of man he is. In this desire they are likely to be disappointed if they rely for an estimate upon the spirit of the partisan Press.

He has hitherto been presented by the Press to the public, through the solar microscope of Government contracts and peculation in old forts, flour and mules, guns and horses. It is a wonder Gov. FLOYD has not grown rich at Uncle Sam's expense. But the truth is, he is comparatively poor, and this fact is well known to his personal friends beyond peradventure. However, he is a man of intrepid nerve and broad comprehension, and is, therefore, able to wear the laurels won from the performance of conscientious duty, with becoming humility in the midst of misrepresentation and partisan spleen. The people will take issue with us against the TIMES in ascribing to him impudence, when we assert that Gov. FLOYD'S whole career indicates a man of modest, unassuming character, though gifted with great mental vigor.

JUSTICE.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Devise of Lands in New-York to the City of St. Louis Held Void.

Octavia Boyce vs. *The City of St. Louis et al.*—This is a partition suit lately heard before Justice SUTHERLAND, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The facts are as follows:

One Brian Mullanphy, formerly living in the City of St. Louis, lately died; being, at the time of his death, owner of considerable landed property in Missouri, also of some lying in this City. He left five sisters as his only heirs at law. He also left a will, which was executed in proper form to pass real property, by the law of this State.

By the will the testator leaves to the City of St. Louis one equal undivided third of his property, real, personal, or mixed, "to be and constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis, on their way *bonâ fide* to settle West."

There is no testamentary disposition of the other two-thirds of the testator's property.

The testator, at the time of his death, was a resident of St. Louis, and domiciled there; and the will was executed, and he died there.

In addition to these facts, it appeared on the trial that in an action or proceeding instituted in the "St. Louis Land Court," for the partition of the real estate in Missouri between the heirs-at-law, to which the City of St. Louis was made a party, that Court adjudged that the City of St. Louis was entitled to, and could take and hold as devisee, under the will, the third of such real estate in Missouri.

The principal questions in the case were whether our Supreme Court would follow this decision of the St. Louis Land Court, or whether it would hold that the City of St. Louis had no power to take the property in this State.

Justice SUTHERLAND has rendered an elaborate opinion deciding that the decision of the St. Louis Court is not binding on the Courts of this State, and that as to lands in New-York, the City of St. Louis has no power to take them. The following is the substance of the reasons assigned by him for the latter proposition:

I am of the opinion that the City of St. Louis could not take and has no right or interest in the real estate sought to be partitioned in this action, for two reasons.

1. Because by her charter she is not authorized to take or hold such real estate, either upon the trust, or for the use and purpose mentioned in the will, or for any other use or purpose.

2. Because by a law of this State, in force when the testator died and his will took effect, and still in force, no devise to a corporation could be valid, unless such corporation was expressly authorized by its charter or by Statute to take by devise.

As to this second reason, it is sufficient to refer to the law (3, Rev. Stat., 5th Ed. 138, section 3) and to say, that the city of St. Louis is not expressly authorized by its charter to take by devise, and that it does not appear that there is any statute of this State, or of the State of Missouri, authorizing it to take by devise.

I do not mean to intimate, if the city of St. Louis had been expressly authorized by her charter or by a Statute of Missouri, to take by devise that she could take or hold the real estate in question as devisee in contravention of the law of this State.

As to the other reason or ground upon which I put my decision, it is only necessary to transcribe that portion of the Charter giving the power to take and hold property.

By the charter, the city of St. Louis "may purchase, receive and hold property, real and personal, within said city, and may sell, lease or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and may purchase, receive and hold property, real and personal, beyond the limits of the city, to be used for the burial of the dead of the city, also for the erection of water-works to supply the city with water, and also for the establishment of a hospital for the reception of persons inflicted with contagious and other diseases, also a poor-house, workhouse or House of Correction; and may sell, lease or dispose of such property for the benefit of the city, and may do all other acts as natural persons," &c.

It will be seen at a glance, that not only are the purposes for which she may purchase, receive and hold property beyond the City limits particularly specified and limited; but also, that the property, if real estate and beyond the limits of the city, must be near enough to the City to admit of its being used or held for one or more of the specified purposes.

It would appear that by the charter, she is not authorized to take or hold real estate in New-York, for any purpose; certainly not for any or either of the purposes specified in the charter; nor do I think she is authorized by the charter to receive or hold property within or without the City, in trust for the charitable use and purposes mentioned in the will of the testator.

A corporation derived from prescription and resting upon the common law for its powers and capacities, may have quite undefined powers as to taking and holding real estate, and in other respects, but I take it to be a well-settled principle of law, that a corporation created by a legislature has no other powers than those expressly granted by the legislature, and such as are necessary to carry into effect those expressly granted. (The People *vs.* Utica Ins. Co., 15 John, 350. The New-York Firemen's Ins. Co. *vs.* Ely, 2 Cowen 678.)

The specification in this charter of the uses or purposes for which the city of St. Louis can purchase, receive, and hold property beyond the limits of the city, and the grant of an express power by it, to purchase, receive, and hold property beyond the limits of the city for these purposes, and within the city *for the benefit of the city*, imply a prohibition against taking or holding property without the city, except for one or more of the specified purposes, and even within the city except for the benefit of the city. (Cases last cited, and Jackson *vs.* Hartwell, 8 John, 422; Trustees *vs.* Peaslee, 15 New-Hampshire, 317.)

My conclusion is, therefore, that the city of St. Louis could not and did not take, as devisee under the will of Bryan Mullanphy, any right, estate, or interest, in or to, the real estate sought to be partitioned in this action.

But although the City of St. Louis had not the capacity to take, before the case of Owens *vs.* the Missionary Society, (14 New-York R., 380) there might have been a question, whether the charitable intention and purpose of the testator in making the devise, might not be carried into effect with the aid of the Statute of 43d of Elizabeth. I assume, however, that it is settled by that case, if the City of St. Louis had not the capacity to take, that as it respects the real estate in this State, such charitable intent and purpose cannot be carried into effect.

The result must be, that all the estate and interest which the testator had in his lands sought to be partitioned in this action, at the time of his death, on his death, vested in his heirs at law, as if he had made no will.

Action Against an Insurance Company.

Asa F. Kimball and Andrew Van Tuyl vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs as copartners in business to recover the amount of a policy of insurance made by the defendants on an engine, boiler, and other fixtures in a machine-shop at No. 273 Cherry-street, for the year 1857, from the 1st of May thereof to the 1st of May following.

On the 5th day of January, 1858, the machinery quoted was much damaged by fire, and hence this action.

The defence is that the plaintiffs were not partners in business at the time the policy was obtained; that they had no insurable interest in the property, and that the insurance was obtained by misrepresentation; that they had, at all events, assigned any interest they might have had, before the 5th of January, to the "Foundry Furnishing Company."

The action now came on for trial before Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, and before the examination of the first witness was concluded, the Court adjourned. The amount claimed is $2,000.

Pierson, Hyde and Jenks, for plaintiffs; Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, for defendants.

Suit against a Railroad Company for a Clerk's Wages.

Joseph M. H. Esdoile vs. *The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—This was an action tried before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas, to recover a portion of a year's salary, alleged to be unpaid.

The plaintiff claims that he was employed as clerk by the Treasurer of the Company, Mr. Gray, or $1,500 per annum for one year from the 20th of May, 1857, to which he testified, as also did Mr. Gray. The latter also testified that he submitted his act in employing the plaintiff for a year, to the Board of Directors, and that it was approved of by them. It appears that he was discharged in the October following, and this action is to recover pay for the balance of the year.

The defendants admit the employment of the plaintiff, but deny that they gave Gray any authority to employ him for a year, and aver that he was therefore only employed for such time as his services might be deemed necessary. They also charge that the plaintiff was not at all times competent to perform his duties as clerk, because of his habits. It appeared, however, on the trial, that the plaintiff was discharged because of the necessity for retrenchment on the part of the Company.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that the plaintiff was employed by Gray for one year, and that Gray submitted the contract to the Board of Directors before the plaintiff entered upon his duties, then the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Verdict for plaintiff for $832 20, interest, costs, &c.

Edward Robinson, Jr., for plaintiff; Tracy, Wait, & Olmstead, for defendants.

Verdict.

Henry Appel vs. *James Hume.*—This was an action in the Superior Court before Justice BOSWORTH, and was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday. The Jury now gave the plaintiff $300 damages.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. A. Cram and C. A. Hand for defendant.

Jury Disagreed.

John Stadennonn vs. *John Zargis.*—This was an action in the Superior Court, and was reported yesterday. The jury disagreed and were now discharged.

Peter Cook, for plaintiff; W. H. Anthon, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DAVIES, J.

Henry Chamberlain vs. *Theodore W. Bozand.*—Order granted.

Charles Shever vs. *Ann Eliza Shever.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

John H. Matthews et al. vs. *Wm. Poultney et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. Motion for Receiver granted, with $10 costs, and John C. Hogeboom, of Hudson, appointed Receiver, on giving bond in $3,000, to be approved, &c., &c.; and on bond being given, defendants to deliver and assign estate; Receiver to have usual powers.

Isaac Underkofler vs. *Jesse M. Baker et al.*—Motion to vacate order of Nov. 7 granted, unless deponent serve answer within five days from date.

Cornelius Baker et al. vs. *Lewis A. Sayre*—Adjustment of costs affirmed.

Robert Taylor vs. *Arnold Woodward et al.*—Order granted, with amendments.

Camille C. Roumage vs. *Margaret Murphy et al.*—Judgment order granted.

Robert McBatt vs. *Gordon C. Coit et al.*—Order granted.

Aaron H. Beon vs. *John Bean.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Peter Morrison vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion for new trial granted, on payment of costs of former trial, and all subsequent costs thereto, and costs of this motion, &c.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of the French Church Des Soint Esprit.*—Order on petition granted.

INGRAHAM, J.—*John J. Drake* vs. *Ezekiel Smith.*—Order for commission granted.

Isidore Abraham vs. *Lionis Mitchell et als.*—The weight of evidence is strongly against the defendant. The only way of reconciling her testimony with the truth is by supposing she is mistaken as to the date. Motion denied.

Jonas B. Williams vs. *Ann Striker.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied. Costs to abide events.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Hamelherger* vs. *Hamelherger.*—Motion granted.

Marcy vs. *Hodges.*—Motion to place cause on the special Calendar denied.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated motions on September Calendar. Nos. 78, 2, 47, 49, 50, 65, 70, 71. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar. If the motions are disposed of, the residue of Thursday's enumerated Calendar will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 5369, 5117, 931, 5415, 5733, 6083½, 5487, 6035, 5639, 6071, 6002, 5210, 5088, 6066, 6120. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 5296, 5878, 6034, 6036, 6058, 6060, 5430, 5198, 5996, 5192, 5060, 5890, 5016, 5076, 6092.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 519, 537, 653, 265, 679, 685, 431, 697, 701, 703, 705, 711, 713, 714, 715. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 1460, 144, 1427, 1072, 1168, 1474, 1476, 1479, 1481, 1484, 1485, 135, 1313, 1446, 162.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—An old man, named EZRA HOLTON, about sixty-five years of age, who lived in Second-street, Boston, committed suicide on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, under rather singular circumstances. He followed the vocation of a hand-cart-man, and for many years has been employed by numerous business houses of Boston. Returning home last evening, he placed his handcart in the cellar, and joined his family. He declined to eat any supper, saying he would not eat any more suppers, buy any more papers, or go to meeting any more, as no good came from it. He shaved, and combed his hair, then went into the cellar, and taking a rope from his cart, proceeded to his chamber, and hung himself to the bedpost.

CHANGES IN THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—Only four of the members of the last Senate return next Winter. Messrs. WILLIAMS, PROSSER and TRUMAN, Republicans, and SPINOLA, Democrat. Mr. RAMSAY was in the Senate of 1856–'57. The rest, we believe, are all new men. In the Assembly, there are twenty-two of last year's members reelected: Messrs. COLLINS, of Albany; PAYNE, of Cayuga; MILLER, of Erie; MOULTON, of Genesee; WILEY, of Livingston; POND and PERRY, of Monroe; CONKLING, of New-York; VAN HORN, of Niagara; POWELL, of Ontario; LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; ST. JOHN, of Otsego; PELTON, of Putnam; COLEMAN and BINGHAM, of Rensselaer; CROCKER, of Steuben; LEE and HUBBELL, of Westchester, Republicans; and Messrs. WOODRUFF, GOVER and MASTERSON, of New-York, and CORNELIUS, of Suffolk, Democrats.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

CRICKET AND CHESS.—In Girard College, says the Philadelphia *Press*, a laudable movement is on foot to insert cricket upon the curriculum. The officers and more advanced pupils have already formed a club, and many pleasant hours are devoted to this healthy and invigorating exercise. On Thanksgiving Day there will be a great time with the ball, bat and wicket, and the pupils look forward to that period with anxiety. As for chess, some of the best amateurs of this city learned the science in Girard College, and we speak by the book when we say that its study is countenanced by the officers of the institution.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION TO FEMALES.—The tenth annual report of the New-England Female Medica College has been published. The principal event of the year, in the affairs of the institution, has been the purchase of a college building in Springfield-street, Boston. The building, which is the one formerly used as the Boston Lying-In Hospital, was purchased of the city for $50,000—$5,000 down, and $5,000 and interest annually. Two female professors have been added to the faculty the past year, and twenty-six students have availed themselves of the instructions of the College.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes; 16,398 bbls. Flour; 286 bbls. Corn Meal; 78,867 bushels Wheat; 1,162 bushels Corn; 1,200 bushels Rye; 54,106 bushels Oats; 1,848 pkgs. Provisions; and 97 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 mats Java at 14¾c.; 600 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; and 150 bags Rio at 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and purchased at about former rates. Sales to-day, 4,200 bales, including 1,600 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, chiefly for home use, and prices have again declined. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 15,800 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$4 95, chiefly at $4 90; extra State, $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 15
Suderfine Western	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in less request, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,750 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at languid rates; sales have been made of 300 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 725 half-bbls. Prunes at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; 45 kegs Prunes, at 9¾c.@10c.; and 10 cases Prunes, in fancy boxes, 16¼c.@17½c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, at irregular prices; sales have been reported of only 21,500 bushels,—including fair to choice white Canada, at $1 38@$1 42; good white Indiana, at $1 41; choice Milwaukee Club, at $1 16@$1 17; and fair to very choice white Kentucky, at $1 47@$1 55, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, at easier rates; sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels, at $1 02 for old yellow Southern, and 85c.@90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is quoted firm, at 85½c.@86¾c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley is less plenty, and is inquired for at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 15,500 bushels, including very good State at 82c.@83c., and ordinary to fair Canada East, 76c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in lively demand at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 45c.@46c.; Western and State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; and Southern at 39c.@42c. ⅌ bushel.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, here, and in Boston. Prices are somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Have been in demand, at drooping prices for most descriptions.

HOPS—New continue in request, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Some demand exists for Scotch Pig, chiefly at $23@$24 ⅌ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are neglected.

LATHS—Eastern, $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ M.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, small lots of New Crop New-Orleans, at 52c.; 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c.; also, by auction, 150 bbls. Old Crop New-Orleans, part tart, at 26c.@33¾c.; and 55 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c., cash, per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, mainly at 46c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15@$15 12½ for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon include 500 boxes ribbed, long middles, deliverable in January and February, at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is attracting less attention. Sales, to-day, 370 bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in request, at uniform rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., part for export, at $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Sales, by auction, 850 packs Buffalo Robes, at 95c.@$5 25.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 225 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.; and (reported) 4,200 bags Pernambuco, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. Prime, at 11c.@11⅛c., ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 450 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28¼c., including 50 bbls. "Star" at 28¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 68 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 200 boxes Cheese, at 25s. For London, 200 tons Oil-Cake, at 25s.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; and 5 tons Clover-Seed, at 30s. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway, are now offering their entire stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laines, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Trimmings, &c., at Retail, at Wholesale prices. Window Shades, Curtains, &c., made up to order.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE NEW PARISIAN SHAPE
FORTY AND FIFTY HOOP
WOVEN STEEL SKIRTS.
J. W. C. ANDERSON,
NO. 607 BROADWAY.

409. 409.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
A TREMENDOUS STOCK
OF
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of
EVERY VARIETY,
at
HENRY EDGERTON'S, No. 409 Canal-st.
BEAVER CLOAKS
Of every description,
In
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH,
FINE FELT BEAVER CLOTH,
FINE TRICOT BEAVER CLOTHS,
FINE DOESKIN BEAVER CLOTHS,
In prices varying
From $5 to $10.
Also,
A superior Article
MANUFACTURED FOR CITY TRADE,
comprising
THE LATEST STYLES OF
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
EXTRA CASTOR BEAVER,
EXTRA TRICOT BEAVERS,
EXTRA DOESKIN BEAVERS,
EXTRA FELT BEAVERS,
Equal to any Imported Garment,
In prices varying
From $8 to $15.
Together with a general assortment of
BLACK AND COLORED
CLOTH CLOAKS,
BURNOUS,
CHESTERFIELDS, &c., &c.,
In prices varying
From $2 50 to $6.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.
HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
Have now in store a splendid assortment of all the leading styles introduced for the season in
LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AT $6,
A very useful and superior cloak, of excellent material.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AT $7,
An excellent garment, with plaited back.
DRAB BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AT $6 50,
A very fashionable cloak, with flowing sleeves.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AT $8 50,
With plaited back, and the new pointed hood.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS AT $10.
A most magnificent cloak of richest and finest material.
We invite the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to inspect our garments before purchasing. Not having to pay the enormous rents of a Broadway store, we save to the purchaser from 30 to 40 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side Broadway,
Having just opened ten (10) cases New Goods, received per steamer *Persia*, are now exhibiting a superb selection of novelties and standard fabrics adapted for gentlemen's
OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS,
in the most desirable Shades and Mixtures.
Also, a variety of New Styles for Traveling and Street Suits, together with an extensive assortment of Trowserings and Vestings, in the latest designs, purchased through
Messrs. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
London, England,
From whom we are constantly receiving the choicest selections procurable in London and Paris.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS!
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH MEDALION CARPETS,
CROSSLEY'S ROYAL VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
HIRAM ANDERSON, BOWERY,
Third door from Hester-st.
20,000 yards good Ingrain Carpeting, at 25c., 30c., 40c., and 50c. per yard.
Remnants of Oil-Cloth at half price.
ANDERSON, BOWERY,
Third door from Hester-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

AT MACY'S—KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS.
AT MACY'S—Black velvet Ribbons, (the best.)
AT MACY'S—Laces selling cheap.
AT MACY'S—Embroideries selling cheap.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER NEW WORLD—Consisting of Prints, Muslins, De Laines, Bed-Ticks, Ginghams, &c., also Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Coburgs, Paramattas, Blankets, Merinos, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low, LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WHITE-GOODS BUYER WANTED IN A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—An experienced, energetic man can obtain a good situation by addressing A. B. & CO., box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN,
and
ROYAL ERMINE,
IN
MANTELETS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
all of the most desirable styles,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FURS, LADIES' FURS,
At WHITE'S,
HUDSON BAY SABLES, STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
RIVER MINK,
Mantillas, Half Capes, Pelerines, Muffs and Cuffs,
First-class and warranted,
By WHITE,
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY, NOV. 19.
THE LIFE
OF
ANDREW JACKSON.
BY JAMES PARTON.
Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," &c.
Vol. I.
636 pp.; 8vo. With Steel Portrait. Price, in cloth extra, $2 50; Library styles, $3; half calf or Morocco, $4; full calf or Morocco, $5; full calf or Morocco antique, gilt edges, $6.

The publishers have the pleasure of announcing that this long-expected work, upon which Mr. Parton has been indefatigably engaged for some years, and on which he has bestowed an amount of careful research and laborious investigation rarely given to a biography, is now so far progressed that the first volume will be published on Saturday, Nov. 19. The work will form three octavo volumes, of about 650 pages each. The other volumes will follow at intervals of three and four months. Each will have one or more steel portraits, and the paper, printing and binding will be of the best quality.

Gen. Jackson is, without doubt, one of the most interesting subjects for biography in American History. His life was crowded with events, and the whole of his career was peculiar, extraordinary, interesting, beyond that of any of his cotemporaries. In his own life-time he was the most popular of American citizens, and since his death there is but one name more endeared than his to the masses of the people.

The publishers deem it unnecessary to do more than allude to Mr. Parton's qualifications for so important a work. His rare powers of research, investigation and analysis; his faculty for grouping incidents and persons with picturesque effect; his transparent honesty of purpose; the precision, clearness and vigor of his style, unite to place him in the front rank of biographers who have written in the English language.

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Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION.
LIEBIG'S
NEW AND BEST BOOK.
LIEBIG'S MODERN AGRICULTURE. Price 75 cents.
Will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.
From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
We wish our readers would read this book, so pregnant with wisdom and so thoroughly useful for the practical farmer.
From the New-York Tribune.
After a very careful reading, we do not hesitate to pronounce it to be, in the main, the most lucid and comprehensive scientific work which has come to our notice.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN CALIFORNIA.
The first of the Series of
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
NEW LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
These splendid papers will be illustrated by humorous designs by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR himself, who has just returned from his California tour on behalf of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY. As BAYARD TAYLOR'S Letters will be published only in THE MERCURY, agents should send in their orders without delay.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD
Would suggest to the parents who are desirous of having their children join the Tuesday and Friday class at his Academy, No. 54 East 13th-st., that the class will commence on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance and early application is desirable. The first Soirée will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. His present pupils, and those of last season, are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—WM. C. DAVIS, AGED 35 YEARS rather small in stature, sandy complexion, with whiskers under his chin; was dressed in brown pants, figured silk vest, light-colored undercoat and brown overcoat. Was last seen at about 12 o'clock on Monday night, 14th inst., entering or about to enter one of the Bay Ridge cars, a short distance below and on the way to Greenwood Cemetery. He was on his way to New-York, and it is supposed he has been foully dealt with. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his parents, at No. 194 Chrystie-st., New-York.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., precisely. Purse $1,000. Mile Heats, 3 in 5. Mr. James McMann names the famous little b. m. *Flora Temple*, to harness. Mr. D. Talman names the celebrated bay stallion *Geo. M. Patcham*, to saddle. Cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M., precisely for the Course. Fare to and from the track, 50 cents. Horse cars leave Williamsburgh Ferry every 10 minutes. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Times—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—The Regatta.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock—Dumb Girl of the Inn. Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Grand Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The excitement in Virginia, arising out of the Harper's Ferry pronunciamento, seems only abated for the instant, to revive with augmented energy. Yesterday the most alarming accounts were forwarded from Charlestown to Richmond, to the effect that a movement for the liberation of Brown was hourly anticipated, and that various barns and sheds had been fired by confederates of the incarcerated martyr. This exciting word produced the effect that was to be anticipated. Large bodies of troops were at once placed under arms at Richmond and at Alexandria, with orders to move this morning upon the scene of contemplated hostilities. The panic throughout the State has suddenly attained the wildest stage. Indiscriminate arrests are made; the eye of partial justice fixing itself more especially upon the peddlers, who are to be found in every village and upon every road. Various of these are imprisoned; and the pursuit of them appears to be universal. The Tennessee episode is. in the meantime, proceeding; Dr. Palmer having obtained his liberty on bail. Dr. Howe, of Boston, to insure *his* liberty and immunity from a requisition, has taken flight from Boston, and may hereafter be addressed in Canada.

From Charleston, the gratifying intelligence is sent us that the missing steamship *North Star* is in all probability entirely safe. About five days after her departure from New-York she struck, it seems, on a reef in the Bahama group, and, unable to extricate herself, remained in that position until the 2d inst., when she was released by the sacrifice of coal and her anchors. The vessel then proceeded upon her voyage to Aspinwall. The news yesterday was a topic of general felicitation through the City.

The complete result of the State canvass is still lacking; and in regard to the Canal Commissioner and State Prisons Inspector there remains room for doubt. Mr. Skinner, upon the Utica ticket for the former office, slightly gains upon his competitor; while Forrest, Republican, for the Inspectorship, has the advantage of Elderkin, Democrat. Mr. Richmond (Dem.) is, in all human probability, elected Engineer and Surveyor; and, with regard to the Secretaryship of State, our figures, as given yesterday, require no material alteration. Mr. Jones will have a decided majority, not varying greatly from 1,500, over Mr. Leavenworth.

The correspondent of this paper, at Honolulu, affords us interesting particulars of the homicide perpetrated by King Kamehameha. The King, with the Queen, Prince Royal, and a numerous suite, leaving Hawaii upon a Summer excursion, visited the Island of Lahaina, where their stay was brought to a close on the 13th of September. Ordering the royal yacht to prepare for return to the capital, the King, on the morning of that day, embarked alone on the vessel, leaving his attendants to follow at their leisure. A calm delayed the yacht, and at night, taking a small boat, his Majesty returned to shore, and proceeding to the lodgings of Mr. Henry A. Neilson, his Private Secretary, entered into a violent quarrel with that gentlemen, and presently shot him fatally in the breast. The cause of difficulty is not ascertained. Surmises as to indiscretions on the part of the Queen, obtained momentary currency, but were instantly discredited. No statements have been made by the official papers on the subject. Mr. Neilson was formerly a resident of New-York, and from the accession of Kamahameha, until the fatal quarrel, had enjoyed the monarch's unlimited confidence and regard.

Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in respect to a will made, by a late resident of St. Louis, devising landed property in New-York to the Corporation of St. Louis. His Honor decides that the devise is invalid, for the reason that the City is, by the law of the State, and by the limitation of her own charter, incompetent to take lands in this State by devise.

United States Commissioner White has committed the captain, mate and crew of the *Emily*, to answer to a charge of having been engaged in the slave-trade. The two passengers, Garcia and Doe, were discharged for want of evidence.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief session last evening. The award of the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, to Gillespie & Martling, at $14,500, was confirmed. A resolution directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth to Thirty-fifth streets, be immediately repaved, was adopted. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in directing the purchase of the house and lot No. 100 Cedar-street, for not more than $13,500, for Engine Company No. 20. There was no quorum present at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Councilmen, and the President declared that Board adjourned.

The Tammany Mayoralty Convention, last night, failed to nominate candidates for either Mayor or Corporation Counsel. Messrs. W. D. Kennedy and Richard Busteed, who had been named for those offices, sent letters declining a nomination. The Convention admitted the Herrick delegation from the Nineteenth Ward, resolved to vote for the candidates *viva voce*, and appointed a Committee of one from each Ward to report a plan of action to the Convention next Saturday at 3 P. M. The Republicans met at their various Ward head-quarters, last evening, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions about to assemble for the nomination of municipal officers. The meetings were well attended and harmonious.

The appearance of buoyancy noticed on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday afternoon, was lost yesterday, and prices were 2 ℔ cent. lower on Panama and 1 ℔ cent. lower on the Western Shares. New-York Central 80⅞ at the close, as against 80⅜@½ the day before. The French Exchange was lower, and London steady. No change in prime mercantile discounts; second-class names more difficult to negotiate.

Cotton was more active, but prices favored buyers. Flour was in moderate demand at lower rates. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Rye was quiet. Barley and oats were in good request and were held with more firmness. The movements in Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Fish, Hemp and Seeds were restricted. Hay and Rice were in fair demand. Metals were lightly dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

When Gov. Wise denounced the people of Harper's Ferry and the sons of the Shenandoah in general as a "flock of sheep" for their behavior in the crisis of John Brown's war, everybody at the North who makes any pretensions to patriotism or good feeling was disposed to quarrel with the exuberant Virginian Executive for what we took to be his hasty and intemperate slander of his fellow-citizens. We knew, of course, that the conquest of a Virginian town containing nearly three thousand inhabitants, of whom at least five hundred must have been men grown, had been accomplished with wonderful facility by less than twenty determined conspirators; and that an enterprise which would have been simply absurd if attempted in any Northern village, had taken upon itself a certain color of dignity and common sense from the mere fact of its complete though transient success. But we made all possible allowances for the suddenness of the assault, for the violent shock which such an invasion must have inflicted upon a people reposing, as our Virginian fellow-countrymen had taught us to believe they do, in the perfect security of a perfectly well-organized social order, with none to molest them from without, and no consciousness of intestine weakness to make them afraid within. How was it possible, we asked ourselves, that a patriarchal community like this of Harper's Ferry, in which the most absolute harmony reigned between the higher and the lower ranks of the population, between the masters and the servants, the rulers and the ruled, should have been otherwise than paralyzed for a moment by this thunderbolt from a clear sky, or that they could have believed themselves beleaguered only by the small force which had actually seized the stronghold of their city? We felt convinced that so soon as the pressure of the first natural consternation should be lifted from them, the people of Virginia would give the lie by their calmness, their self-possession, their courage and justice to the swift and cruel witness of their Governor. To be sure, a certain excuse might be found for the Governor, too, in the spectacle which met his eyes when he reached the scene of action, and found the lieges of the "Old Dominion" swarming about him, scared and scatterbrained, and very like a flock of sheep deprived, not of their shepherd only, but even of their bell-wether. This was the drift, we venture to assert, of all considerable Northern opinion in regard to the undeniably disgraceful features of the Harper's Ferry history, when it first broke upon our astonished country.

But the progress of events has unfortunately changed all this, and is fast forcing us to believe that Gov. Wise only missed the exact truth in applying his uncomplimentary epithet to his constituents, because he forgot to recognize under the shivering fleeces of his terrified Virginia sheep the ferocious passions of the hidden wolf within, panting for the hour in which it might prove safe to turn and rend all manner of people who had either contributed to, or so much as witnessed and commented upon, the great panic on the Shenandoah.

With every day that has passed since the defeat of John Brown by the Federal Marines in the presence of an agitated and admiring, but rather inactive, mob of Virginian volunteers, the good people of the "Old Dominion" have grown at once more frightened and more fierce. While their journals profess more and more loudly the pyramidal perfection of Virginian society, with the slave smiling at its base, and the statesman sublime at its apex, the citizens of every town, whether small or large, within the borders of the Commonwealth, are manifesting themselves in a series of proceedings for any parallel to which we must turn to the records of revolutionary times in our own country or to the annals of civil war abroad. Three venders of patent medicines, caught plying their "dreadful trade" among the ague-smitten denizens of some up-country swamp, are magnified at once into emissaries of a power whose lightest thrill may suffice to topple down the whole fabric of the State; and the news that these hapless quacks have been banished forever from Virginia, is thought important enough to be dispatched, like an Austerlitz bulletin by telegraph, throughout the land. Vituperative correspondents, writing ill-natured impertinences to Northern journals of the Republican stamp, throw a whole town into a fever of rage and fear, and are suddenly elevated into a momentary majesty by being dismissed the State on pain of death. The fact that a Northern lady, more sympathetic with noble qualities than considerate of the possible effects of her conduct, chooses to visit John Brown in his prison, so excites the wrath of the chivalric population, that the jailor himself, a gallant and manly man, feels bound to warn her that she is putting both herself and her patient into peril. The patriotic remonstrances of conservative journals, both Northern and Southern, against hasty and angry measures in dealing with a captured fanatic and a defeated conspiracy, are received as Judge Jeffreys used to receive all suggestions of mercy or reason when the brandy was a work in his brain and the thirst of blood was hot in his veins.

The New-York Times, for instance, has drawn upon itself all sorts of frightful accusations from the leading journals of Virginia, simply because we have pleaded with our contemporaries for something like a show of strength and character in the presence of a crisis, which nothing but their own fury and intemperance could prevent from resulting in a vast accession of force and influence to the best national sentiment of the country. We gaze upon our own portrait, as painted by the inspired artists of Richmond, with emotions of mingled curiosity and horror. Our feelings, indeed, precisely reverse those of the crimina who fell in love with his own character, as depicted by his counsel, and wept over the injustice to which so pure a person had been subjected by the persecuting authorities of the law. We find that having early imbibed the poisonous doctrines of Eli Thayer on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty, we have been the leading instrument of an unfriendly fate in "provincializing the Southern States," and that—thanks in a great measure to our infernal machinations, assisted by such enemies of Southern rights and Southern honor as the Mobile *Register*—we have brought Virginia to a pass of tribulation from which she can hope to extricate herself only by encouraging a "direct trade with Europe," and laying such a "tax upon goods made and sold at the North as will eventually prevent Southern "Railway Presidents from making pleasant trips" to New-York, and compel Northern mechanics to emigrate to the genial climate of the South, where "no ice will block in Winter [illegible] of which the [illegible] imagine all Northern industries to be exclusively carried on.

This revelation of our real character and aims, we suppose, ought to arrest the astonishment which we might otherwise have felt on learning that we have been aroused to a special fury of mischief by the "quiet and orderly manner in which the majority of the people of Virginia have united with the Executive and Judiciary" to protect the prisoners taken at Harper's Ferry and "maintain and abide by the due process of law."

We had been under the impression that something had been left to be desired by this "quiet and orderly people" in their treatment of the culprits fallen into their hands. Brown and the criminals now lying in jail with him, have indeed been "quietly and orderly" dealt with by the Executive and Judiciary of Virginia. But we have all of us heard what fate befell one wretched man, Thompson by name, from the lips of the leading actor in the story, one Mr. Hunter, a "gentleman" of Virginia, and the nephew of the prosecutor of the State. This Mr. Hunter's "grand-uncle and special friend" had fallen in the insurrection; so when all was over, Mr. Henry Hunter, the citizen of a Christian State, the Republican gentleman and cavalier of "chivalrous" Virginia, rushed with a savage mob at his heels into the room where the captured insurgents lay, bleeding and in bonds, there to seek and slay a sacrifice to the manes of his kinsman. Vengeance in any form is an ugly passion enough, but there are various types of vengeance. The knight who imperiled his life in battle to avenge his friend, was one type. The African barbarian who butchers his prisoners in cold blood on the grave of his sire, is another. This Virginian chose to ape the African. Nor is this all. There was in the room with these prisoners a Virginian of a nobler strain—a woman, brave as Pocahontas, in the presence of murderers more remorseless than Powhatan. This woman, this girl—Miss Foulke by name—threw herself and her womanhood, and the honor of American humanity, between the victim and the "avengers." They flung her aside, dragged him forth, pleading for his life, and slew him a hundred upon one. "It was a moment of wild excitement," said the well-named Hunter. Of such excitement truly as the hounds doubtless feel when they fasten at last a crying pack upon the breathless-beaten hare. While this tale and all that it reveals of her social life stands blazoned to the world as now it does, Virginia must thank herself for every throb of sympathy that the world denies to craven rage, and tenders gladly to the calm manhood of John Brown in his well-deserved but also well-worn chains. The world goes, in the end, with character, not with clamor; and it is indeed an evil day when the leaders of revolution and disorder can shame, by their bravery and their sense, those who should be the champions of law and civil rights.

Safety of Steamships.

While we have satisfactory tidings of the safety of tde *North Star*, we are not lightly to forget the period of fearful suspense through which the friends of the passengers and the public have just passed.

A good ground of hope even was denied them. As they turned sick at heart from each barren mail and telegram, and fell back for consolation upon the general probabilities of ocean safety, with what unspeakable horro did they recall the long gloomy story of fire, collision and tempest! how did it flash across their reason—not their imagination merely—that a steamer has as many vulner able points as there are pieces in her fabric and as many dreadful foes as there are storm in the heavens and waves on the sea. What an interminable line of direful examples menaced their hopes! Meanwhile our counting-room engineers coolly pocketed their insurance, and dictated the materials and proportions of new ships from behind their ledgers.

The time has come to establish fixed and labor-saving rules of mind and body in this matter. If safety is incompatible with the commercial necessities of ocean navigation, let us waste no more breath and time in mourning over our murdered relatives. Let those who go down to the sea in ships simply assure their lives and prepare to meet their Maker, without any absurd and useless lamentations over their relentless fate. But if safety is compatible with commercial success, let the whole people rise up against this terrible system of slaughter as they would against a foreign foe. How many thousand victims are yet to be sacrificed to that reckless speculation which presents itself in the respectable and dignified garb of commerce? Is the great public afraid to venture upon its awful precincts, or is the love of life dying out from among us?

We take the broad ground that the general run of ocean ships, when compared with such ships as commerce might not only provide, but afford, are simply slaughter houses. They are systematically provided with every appliance of danger. They are habitually curtailed of every appointment of safety. They lack adaptation to the means of preservation which nature has provided. They scientifically embody the elements of destruction. They render the passage of nature's own wide ocean highway more precarious and full of danger than the scaling of mountain embankments and the transit of rotten bridges on the narrow and crooked railways of the land.

Here is a wooden steamship. Furnace funnels running through pitch-pine cases and floors; reckless and ignorent firemen; hundreds of uncovered lamps swinging by the side of tinder partitions and combustible clothing and materials of all varieties; smoking-rooms, lamp-rooms, oil-rooms, paint-rooms, and, often enough, powder-rooms, of dry pine, under the charge of raw and cheap servants and the tender mercies of thoughtless passengers; pumps barely large enough to fulfill the inspector's conditions, out of reach, nobody knows where—seldom used—possibly out of order; fire plugs in unknown localities, and passengers, if not crew, habitually ignorant of how and where to get at them; green hands shipped from the dock the day of sailing—insufficient in number and under a discipline which is a mere farce compared with the old-fashioned *régime* and the necessities of the case—the very food for panic and disorder; not half boats enough to carry the ship's company in case of abandonment—lowering apparatus proverbially liable to accident—entire absence of discipline in their management, and, too often, the boats themselves leaky, frail, and without spars and provisions. Here is a beautiful prospect for the times! But this is only the first letter in the catalogue of possible and probable disasters. Machinery liable to the same strain—heavy in this ship, and light in that—of all possible materials and proportions—the right pattern not followed, if [illegible]y broken down—no spare parts, and no separate means of propulsion—ship falls into the trough of the sea, waves board her, break in her skylights and upperworks, and fill her with water—billows hammer and strain her light timbers till she leaks like a seive—gets before the wind, and broaches-to, because she has not canvas enough to render her manageable. Question him who has lain in a Vanderbilt ship for two days in the trough of the sea, without a spare spar to replace a broken yard, without a spare rag to replace a split sail, and without a plank to splice the broken spar—unless some of the paddle-wheel floats were sawn up for the purpose. And what are the chances in case of collision with ice, with other vessels and with shoals and rocks? Thank Heaven! bulkheads are now put into most ships—but how are they put in? Let the public go on board and see. In many cases, they do not come up to the water-line, in others they are full of doors and holes, and in very few cases are they real pillars of strength and safety. And when ships are supplied with only one reliable means of propulsion, and that, the engine, rather expected to break down than to hold fast, the light spars of paddle-ships being of no independent account whatever, what is to prevent their being helplessly driven upon lee shores and drifted about at the mercy of the elements? These are not imaginary cases. There is plenty of precedent for them and many more.

The ocean is the best and safest highway in the world, if we but adapt our vessels to its laws. The breaking of one wheel or one rail or one timber on a railway may slaughter a thousand people at a stroke. But if a ship is fire-proof, reasonably strong in most of her parts, and properly divided into compartments, she may be stove in before and broken up aft, and strewn with firebrands and swept by seas—her engines and wheels and masts and sails may be shattered into fragments, and she may roll and pitch through a month of hurricane, and yet there is a chance of her bringing every soul in her safely to land. However furiously storms may rage and billows roll, the soft yielding element of water is unsurpassed as the basis of absolute safety by all the materials of nature. And it has fixed laws which it never violates. Disregard these laws, and it will dash our mighty works struggl ng to the bottom; obey them, and we have everything to hope and nothing to fear. Every known condition of safety may be easily provided. A thorough system of water-tight compartments, and a strong hull—no stronger than the hulls of a few ships in actual service—is absolute proof against foundering, whether collision or storm or internal rupture be the occasion. The simple use of iron sides, beams and floors, will render a ship fire-proof, even though the cabins and decorations are wood, for the total combustion of small and detached parts would not endanger the whole fabric. A mere iron hull, full of combustibles, is perhaps worse in this regard than a ship entirely of wood, for not only does the fuel burn up, but the great furnace itself becomes red hot, preventing in some cases even the getting over the side into a boat.

But more:—the means of safety are the very foundations of economy. Small ocean ships must be of greater proportionate beam than large ones to insure stability, and a reduction of beam in proportion to length is the first basis of cheap transit; and a very long ship, which will not throw its stern out of water, is necessary to the best working of the screw—the best known instrument of cheap propulsion. So an increase of size allows both safety and economy. A skiff which would triumphantly ride an inland pond, would be swamped in New-York Bay. So, a steady ship in the Bay would be unsafe in the North Atlantic. It is all a question of size, proportion, and adaptation. Large ships must be mostly of metal to be sufficiently strong, and should have many bulkheads to most economically stiffen them. So they would be at once durable, sea-worthy, and proof against foundering and fire.

If the traveling public are willing to risk life in the absence of these precautions, or if they are afraid to expose the causes of danger, or to insist on means of safety, let us at least hope that our national strife for glory and reward will lead us to renewed and vigorous attempts at ocean speed and economy. Then, as may be shown at length, the most heartless policy, and the most reckless speculation, if no better principles guide us, will inevitably reform the leading elements of danger which now characterize our steamship system.

John Brown's Legal Counsel.—Mr. George Sennott, who has been engaged for the past few weeks in defending Brown and his fellow-conspirators in Virginia, has returned to Boston. Although he is a zealous, thorough-going Hunker Democrat at home, he has spared no effort to secure a fair and equitable trial for the Virginia prisoners, and, we believe, he returns with a very high appreciation of the manly and courageous character of Brown himself, and of the entire sincerity of the motives which prompted him to embark in this mad attempt. He says that Brown expresses the most earnest disapproval of the anonymous letters which have been sent to Gov. Wise, and the greatest contempt for the writers of them. He says he hopes the Governor is man enough to pay not the slightest attention to them,—and that he would rather have half a dozen such men as were with him at Harper's Ferry, for any enterprise whatever, than as many of these anonymous letter-writers as could stand in Jefferson County. He does not believe they can come from his friends, and begs every man everywhere, who has any respect for him or any wish to render him a service, never to write anything in his behalf to which he is afraid or ashamed to affix his name.

Mr. Sennott acknowledges in warm terms the courtesy of the members of the Virginia bar whom he met, and their disposition to render him all possible aid in the discharge of his difficult duty. They loaned him their law-books, directed his attention to portions of their State laws with which his own reading had not made him familiar, and evinced every desire to facilitate his labors. Going there as he did, an entire stranger to the Virginia practice, these aids were of essential service to him. The people of Charlestown and its vicinity are very greatly excited by the outbreak, and show by the violent measures to which they resort for protection, their constant apprehension of fresh troubles in connection with Slavery. Mr. Sennott says, however, that at no time did he consider himself in the least danger of personal violence.

The argument on the points of exception taken upon the trial of Brown is to be made by his regular counsel, Mr. Chilton, and will be heard before the State Court of Appeals during the present month. Mr. Sennott has been strongly urged to take charge of the defence of Stephens, whose trial is to come on before the United States Circuit Court at Staunton, Va., in May next, and he will probably do so. He has achieved an enviable distinction, not more by the manliness which prompted him to offer his services upon this trial, than by the acuteness and legal ability with which he has managed the defence of the prisoners.

China and England.

We publish to-day what we have every reason to believe to be a strictly authentic Chinese version of the disaster which the English Press has baptized as the "affair of the Pei-ho." The allegations made in this document, which appeared in the Peking *Gazette* of Aug. 9, will, we imagine, be pretty generally received as correct by all impartial men both in and out of Great Britain, and must have a certain weight of influence in favor of the decided opposition which has already sprung up within the British Cabinet itself to any further prosecution of Mr. Bruce's mperious policy in China. It will, of course, be very natural and very easy for the partisans of a dictatorial diplomacy to criticize the tone and temper of the Chinese manifesto as indications of that profound astuteness and quite unfathomable duplicity which it has become a sort of religion with average Englishmen to believe characteristic of all foreigners, and which the Western races are prone to suspect in Orientals of all kinds. It will be said that the utter absence of the contemptuous grandiloquence which has commonly marked the style of all Chinese references to foreign nations, and the singularly quiet and dignified manner in which the tale of the British defeat at Ta-ku is related, must be attributed to fear of the impending vengeance of Britain; and that all imaginable Chinese protestations as to the causes of Admiral Hope's calamity must be thrown to the winds, in view of the bold fact that a set of Mongols, commanded by a Tartar Prince, had the impudence to fire upon and to force into retreat an expeditionary corps of armed Europeans.

But the friends of peace and fair-dealing in England will hardly suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked and blinded to the renewed evidence here given of the desire of the Chinese Government to keep its engagements with the Western Powers; and of the share played by their own arrogant and overbearing Envoy in precipitating a most lamentable and most superfluous catastrophe. When the record of Mr. Ward's own mission shall be officially made known, we have little doubt that they will still further reinforce the arguments of this party in England; and it is quite possible that to the much-abused diplomacy of America, England may thus eventually owe her escape from the scandal and shame of an unjust and extravagant war. It is already certain that English commerce must, for the present at least, be content to be indebted to our negotiations for the most substantial advantages aimed at by the sagacity of Lord Elgin, and sacrificed by the headstrong impracticability of his brother. The valuable modifications of the Chinese tariff system, stipulated for by Lord Elgin in an addendum to his treaty with China, were secured by Mr. Reed in a substantive treaty signed Nov. 8, 1858, at Shanghai. The American Treaty stands now in full vigor and force. The British, with its addenda, was blown from the guns at Ta-ku; and English merchants in China will accordingly find themselves enjoying in their daily affairs the option of drifting behind their American competitors, or of accepting equal opportunities from the wisdom of American diplomacy agreeably to that "favored nation clause" under which they so long taunted us with desiring to insinuate ourselves into the harvest of British skill and British valor in China.

Fernando Wood for Mayor.

If people could be induced to believe the professions made by Mr. Wood in his letter accepting the Mozart Hall nomination for the Mayoralty, he would have a tolerably fair chance of success. But unfortunately for him the public has not the smallest confidence in a word he utters in his capacity of politician. He is himself, we have no doubt, very much too practical a man to find fault with the popular mode of judging a man's character by what he does rather than by what he says; and there is no public man in the City whose career, so far as acts go, affords better materials for arriving at a correct estimate of his capabilities, for the simple reason that he is more thoroughly known. He was Mayor of this City for two terms in succession. During the whole period, his official career was a constant subject of examination and comment amongst all classes and conditions of people. We all remember the doctrines he preached, the appointments he made, the things he did, and the things he left undone, so that it can hardly be alleged that we now need one word of explanation from himself to assist us in making up our minds as to whether we shall make him Mayor once more or not. Nobody denies his energy and ability, and there was a time when these two qualifications would have given him a very fair chance of being elected; but he has to thank himself, and himself only, for having disabused the public of the notion that these are the only qualities needed to make a good Chief Magistrate.

He dwells with some emphasis upon the desirability of having a "strong consolidated government with one head," for the management of City affairs, and we agree with him; but he could hardly have laid down a position which militates more strongly against his own claims. The more powerful and arbitrary a government is, the more necessary is it that the person in whose hands it is concentrated should be honest and upright in his aims; and it is precisely because the public did not believe that Mr. Wood answered to this description that they summarily dismissed him two years ago.

It is alleged by his friends and partisans that in spite of the overhauling which the municipal records had undergone since he was turned out of office, no proof has been discovered of his complicity in the frauds by which the City was plundered during his reign. This, however, may prove his dexterity just as strongly as his innocence. There is a legal maxim with which he is undoubtedly well acquainted, "*De non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*"—which, being interpreted, means that the same rule applies to things which do not exist and things which do not appear. There is a political as well as legal presumption, that whatever cannot be proved never occurred; and Mr. Wood is certainly not the man to despise so simple and yet so effective a shield against unpleasant imputations. If he did not take part in the plunder and embezzlement himself, we know from one of his appointments—and he is in favor of giving the Mayor a great many appointments—what he thought of these offences, and of those who perpetrated them. Of the many depredators on the municipal treasury who have be[illegible] exposed by the recent researches, none figures more prominently than the very D[illegible] whom Wood appointed to that munic[illegible] office, where honesty is most needful [illegible] and fraud least difficult. After the *exposé* we have had of Devlin's dealings with the City during Mr. Wood's administration, we are certainly compelled to give the man who made him Street Commissioner credit for one of the qualities of a great ruler, when he asks us to place him in a position in which he can treat us again to a similar exercise of power—but this is the quality of audacity.

When Mr. Wood hints at a repeal of the Police law, he touches upon the very topic of all others which he ought to have avoided, for there is nothing in which his administration cut so sorry a figure as in the management of the Police. We all remember what his Police was—and we all know what the Metropolitan Police is; and we hope he gives us credit for being able to institute a comparison between the two. The riots, faction fights and tumults, which disgraced his term of office, and in which he himself once or twice figured prominently, may possibly not have been due to any sins of his, but the public cannot help feeling struck by the coincidence between their occurrence and his occupancy of the Mayor's chair; and we venture to predict they will act upon the inference which this coincidence inevitably suggests.

Mexican Affairs.

The items of Mexican news which have come to hand by way of New-Orleans have some interest, though they add but little to the information received by telegraph several days since. The Liberals have been defeated in their attack upon Cordova. So long as the military department of Vera Cruz is under the management of Gen. Iglesias, whose energies and abilities are all expended on diligences from the City of Mexico, the Liberal forces need look for no victories outside the walls of Vera Cruz. Juarez is not a military man himself, and he has not a General of ordinary ability or energy about him.

A portion of the specie which has heretofore found its way to Vera Cruz from ports on the Pacific is evidently on the road to the United States, over the frontier, by some one of the main routes of travel, as the departure of *conductas* amounting to $3,000,000 from San Luis is confirmed.

The account contained in the correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* respecting the smuggling operations of the British sloop-of-war *Calypso*, the movements of Marquez at Tepic, and the exaction of an amount of cash from the British Consul, Mr. Allsop, at that place, are merely repetitions of an old story we had here two months ago. The more recent account of the seizure by Marquez of another *conducta* is confounded with his performances last Summer.

In relation to the action of the British Legation in Mexico, concerning the alleged forced exaction from the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., at Tepic, through the person of Mr. Allsop, British Consul, it will be perceived that this all has reference to the smuggling of specie on board the British sloop-of-war *Calypso*, which was reported and commented on several weeks since.

The great English house of Barron, Forbes & Co., located at Tepic, has for many years controlled the business of all that region, and the Liberals charge that establishment with having raised itself to a position of power and influence superior to the Government of the country, mainly by the wealth acquired through the contraband business of smuggling goods into the country and smuggling specie out of it. The Liberals, who now hold possession of the Pacific ports, are determined to put a stop to this illegal traffic, and will, if necessary, destroy the business of this house, though one of the firm acts both as British and American Consul.

The Juarez Government has this matter of English smuggling under consideration, and if the protest of the British Legation in Mexico for alleged insults to their Consul, should be met by a counter protest on the part of the Liberal Government, and by a declaration that they would pay no more of the English debt until English smuggling Consuls were withdrawn, and English smuggling in Mexico abandoned, it might bring the English Government and bondholders to their senses relative to Mexican affairs.

Dr. Cheever's Appeal for Aid.—Dr. Cheever endeavors, in this week's *Independent*, to vindicate the propriety of his appeal to the Abolitionists of Great Britain for aid in sustaining his pulpit in this City. Inasmuch as the Trustees of his own Church have repudiated all responsibility for this proceeding, and declared their conviction of its needlessness and impropriety, there is no necessity for us to comment further upon the subject. Dr. Cheever seems to be left entirely alone in the position he has assumed.

One or two points in his letter, however, indicate so strange a misapprehension of the grounds of objection to his course as to require correction. Dr. Cheever indulges in a great many sharp and sarcastic sneers at those clergymen who preach against Slavery in this vicinity without ruining their churches or forfeiting their personal popularity; and he adds:

> "We have not obtained the invention, and so, because we cannot drive this conflict of the Word of God against slaveholding as man-stealing, and continue, as a Church, wealthy, fashionable, crowded and popular, *we are deliberately and seriously counseled to quit the city.* We have received a public warning in one of the newspapers, that inasmuch as our preaching of Abolitionism gives offense—inasmuch as it is, to say the least, not popular, but diminishes our revenues, and renders aid in this conflict against Slavery somewhat desirable, *therefore the Church of the Puritans ought to be suppressed.*"

Dr. Cheever is a Congregationalist,—and one of the principles of that denomination is that each Congregation of worshippers should select its own pastor, and support him in his pastoral relation. If he fails to enlist their confidence and favor sufficiently to build up the Church in numbers and in strength and secure at their hands just payment for his labors, it is universally regarded as evidence—not that the Church should be "suppressed,"—but that the pastor should give place to some one better qualified for its duties and responsibilities, and better able to secure the confidence essential to his own support. As a general thing throughout this country, we believe, Congregational pastors assent to this understanding of their relation to their churches, and are always ready to act upon it. Why does Dr. Cheever so strenuously assert his own divine right to pursue a different course?

We do not know that any newspaper has insisted either that Dr. C. should "quit the City" or that "the Church of the Puritans should be suppressed." But in common with the whole community, and with every one of his own Trustees, we certainly think it would be much wiser in Dr. C., and much more conducive to the cause he desires to serve, if he were to resign his position as the pastor of that Church, rather than endeavor to maintain himself in it by contributions from British Abolitionists. We have very little doubt that he would easily find a place where he could be more useful, and that the Church could find a pastor equally faithful and more successful in winning the confidence and regard of those to whom he preaches.

Talking Doctors and the Press.—The Academy of Medicine has just done a very sensible thing in laying on the table a very foolish resolution excluding reporters from their meetings. The reasons alleged in support of it were all tolerably stale, as any one may satisfy himself by a perusal of the debates in the British Parliament one hundred years ago on this very subject. Honorable gentlemen were then just as much afraid as some learned doctors are now of having foolish or incoherent remarks sent before the world in black and white, and were perfectly satisfied that Parliament was a "privileged body" and the "debates confidential," and that reporters were, from the nature of the ease, designing knaves. Anybody who is at all familiar with the history of the Press must therefore be somewhat amused by this exhumation for medical purposes of the dead carcases of these old British fallacies and follies. Our advice to any doctor who feels sensitive about having his remarks reported is, not to make any; and any one whom the reporters' presence prevents from alluding to his professional failures will be safe in following the example of the deluded purchaser of George Burnham's Cochin-China chickens, about the dozen "awl wite" which that bad man sold him, viz., to "keep shaidy," and say nothing about them. Those members of the Academy who have anything important to say, and who know how to say it, will lose nothing by having it properly reported in the columns of the Press. If newspapers fail to employ competent reporters, they will find themselves the principal sufferers in the end.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Rendition of Fugitives from Justice.—John J. Hutler, arrested a few days since, charged by Mr. Wm. Vandeveer, of Newark, with having stolen a horse and carriage from him two years ago, and Wm. Bennett, under indictment in Newark for having stolen a gold watce and a purse of $20 from a man named Jones, were yesterday remanded to the New-Jersey authorities on a requisition from Gov. Newell. Bennett had nearly served out a term on Blackwell's Island, where he had been sent for a petit larceny. Saturday his time would have expired. On arriving in Newark he was immediately consigned to the County Jail, with the interior of which he has previously had acquaintance.

Blasting Accident. — Yesterday afternoon, while William Rafferty and Peter Mooney were engaged in preparing a blast on the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, the charge of powder prematurely exploded, and the faces of both men were terribly lacerated by the fragments of rocks. They were removed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the charge of Drs. Hull and Fisher. It is feared their injuries will prove fatal.

Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.—At the sixty-second annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, held yesterday noon, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. L. Pereins; Second Directress, Miss McWherter; Third Directress, Mrs. W. P. Griffin; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Swift; Secretary. Miss Gamage.

A Broker under Bonds.—On the 31st of October, C. G. Thompson, a broker, having an office at No 58 Nassau-street, was arrested and held for examination on a charge of having fraudulently obtained a promissory note for $30 from Mr. Sala B. Fish. An examination yesterday, before Justice Quackenbush, resulted in his being held in a surety of $500 to answer a charge of false pretences.

Permanently Insane.—On the 5th inst. Timothy Connolly, one of the candidates for Assembly in the Second District, was taken to the New-York Hospital, suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens*. Yesterday the authorities at the Hospital notified his friends to remove him to the Insane Asylum, as he seems to be permanently deranged.

Another Dishonest Clerk.—John D. Braisted, Custom-house Clerk for Boonen, Graves & Co. No. 112 Wall-street, after drawing $3,792 in gold with which to pay duties, absconded, and has not been heard from. The firm offers $500 reward for the recovery of the money.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

Constant Zoller, the young German whose self-murder was announced in yesterday's Times, was a married man, 26 years of age. His wife testified at the inquest held by Coroner Jackman, that the only reason to which she could attribute his suicide was that his parents had recently written to express their disapprobation of his marriage, and had informed him that he need expect no pecuniary aid from them. This letter seemed to affect him deeply, and he had replied to it that he would hang himself before he would ask their assistance. On Wednesday afternoon he went out to the woodshed. As he remained an unusually long time she followed to search for him, and found him suspended from a beam quite dead.

FATALLY BURNED.

Caroline Lampman, while doing the housework at No. 242 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Friday last, accidentally brought her dress in contact with a stove. It took fire and she was burned so severely that she died yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED SHOPLIFTERS.

Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Ward, observed, yesterday morning, two women and a man in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, whom he suspected were shoplifters, and he therefore arrested them. They gave their names as Henry Myers, Caroline Myers, and Mary Mann. On searching the prisoners, $174 worth of furs were found in their possession, which were subsequently identified as having been stolen from F. A. Steimer, No. 35 Maiden-lane, Adolph Miller, No. 144 Broadway, and H. M. Silverman, No. 158 Broadway. The accused are also charged with having a few days since stolen a fur cape, valued at $80, from the store of Mr. White, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. They were all committed to prison by Justice Connolly, to await an examination. The prisoners reside in Hoboken, and are said to be connected with a gang who make that city their head-quarters.

RUFFAINLY POLICEMEN.

It is alleged that officers Bowers and Woodward, of the Third Precinct Police, called at a disreputable house in Houston-street on Tuesday evening, and insisted upon searching all the rooms, that they might learn who were the visitors. Miss Jane McCord, the proprietress, would not give them permission, when, according to the statements of the inmates, they knocked her down, stamped upon her head and body, and dragged her to the head of the basement stairs, down which they threatened to precipitate her. The woman sustained severe internal injuries, which have since confined her to her bed. Yesterday the conduct of the two officers was made the subject of a complaint to General-Superintendent Pillsbury, and he suspended them from duty, pending an investigation of the charge.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

John Condon alleges that he was warming himself at a stove in a Forsyth-street porter-house, a few evenings since, when Frederick Ficke, residing in the neighborhood, came in and took a drink at the bar. Refusing to pay his score the bar-keeper expostulated, and Ficke, becoming exasperated, took out his pocket knife and, without any provocation, thrust it into Condon's left cheek, causing a very serious wound. Ficke was soon afterwards arrested. Not being able to procure a bondsman in the sum of $2,000, he was locked up for trial by Justice Brennan.

AN UNPROFITABLE VISITOR.

Mrs. Eleanora Williams, of No. 1 Crosby-street states that an acquaintance, named Louisa Cameron, made a friendly call at her house on Tuesday. Soon after the departure of her visitor she missed a gold watch, which she valued at $40. Suspecting Miss Cameron of having appropriated it, she caused her arrest, and finally succeeded in recovering her property from a pawnbroker in Grand-street, to whom it had been pledged. Miss Cameron is in durance, awaiting a trial for larceny.

PUGNACIOUS PARTNERS.

Christopher Silfe and Henry Sanders, proprietors of a lager-bier saloon at Nos. 1 and 3 Albany-street, disagreed in business matters, and finally Silfe became so enraged as to seize a heavy decanter and strike Sanders a blow with it on the right cheek, severing an artery. The injured man, extremely weak from the loss of blood, was taken to the City Hospital. His condition is considered to be precarious. Silfe has so far eluded the police.

Note from Mr. Jacobs.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday morning last you say, speaking of the fire at No. 407 Broadway, that the undersigned lost $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000. On the contrary the loss was merely $5,000, which was paid before 3 o'clock of the same day, (Tuesday,) by the Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance Companies of this City. By correcting the error above referred to, you will much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
LIONEL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ROOF OF TOMPKINS MARKET—REPAIRING PART OF BROADWAY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution in favor of paving the Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Forty-fifth streets, with Belgian pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Starr offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner forthwith to advertise for proposals for fitting up the Governors' Room in the City Hall, providing the cost does not exceed $1,500, and appropriating that sum therefor. It was laid over.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, submitting for confirmation the award of the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, to Gillespie & Martling, at $14,500, elicited some debate.

Alderman Brady claimed that the contractors were not the lowest bidders. He had voted in this Board some times so as to oblige friends, but he was not disposed to do so on this question.

Alderman Bradley stated that the Street Commissioner had received two bids for this contract. The lowest bidders had failed to make good their contract, and the award had been made in favor of Messrs. Gillespie & Martling. It had been readvertised, and the same award had been again made for the same reason.

Aldermen Owens and Darragh urged the necessity of providing speedily for the construction of the roof, and—

The contract was confirmed, (12 to 1.)

Alderman Bradley offered a resolution directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth to Thirty-fifth-streets, be immediately repaved. It was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in authorizing the Comptroller to purchase for Engine Company No. 20 the house and lot No. 100 Cedar-street, for a sum not exceeding $13,500.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen were to have met last evening, but at 5 o'clock there was not a quorum present, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, was in session again all day yesterday. The returns from the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and—with the exception of one district—Eighteenth Wards were duly canvassed. The returns for the district in question were not forthcoming, and no one knew where they were. It was surmised that they had been left with the Alderman of the Ward, by mistake. The missing returns for one district of the Twentieth Ward, which could not be found the day before, were produced and canvassed. The Board adjourned at 6 P. M. The returns from the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards will be canvassed this morning, and then the labors of the Board will be ended.

Academy of Music.

An extra performance of the "Trovatore" was given here last night, for the purpose of introducing Mme. Albertini to a New-York audience. There is always "a something"—as some one says with immense pathos and force. The "something" last night was a cold which entirely prevented Mme. Albertini from doing anything like justice to herself. The applause, nevertheless, was enthusiastic (if indiscriminate) and unanimous to an oppressive degree. It did not, we presume, represent the judgment, but rather the kindly temper of the house. In some small sections of the work Mme. Albertini displayed traces of a fine voice, and sufficient of a method to induce to believe that on some future occasion we shall find ample reason for speaking favorably of her efforts.

Signor Beaucarde was the *Manrico*, and sang the music with care and good effect. Signor Amodio was not so fortunate, and once more incurred the displeasure of the audience.

To-night the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given for the last time. A work of so much importance in a musical point of view should certainly attract a full house on its sixth and last representation. It is not altogether the thing that an opera involving so much expense in production should thus rapidly disappear from the boards for want of proper appreciation.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Park Commissioners.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held Wednesday evening. A report, in favor of a chain of Parks, to be located on the high grounds running through the outskirts of the city, from the vicinity of Fort Hamilton to Ravenswood Ferry, on the East River, was presented and discussed for several hours, when it was sent back to the Committee for additional particulars. This plan embraces five different parks, of about 100 acres each, to be connected by broad and shaded avenues. The Commission will meet again Saturday evening next.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Detectives Denton and Frost on Tuesday night arrested two brothers named Rose, at No. 7 Fulton-avenue, and found in their possession a number of silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, &c., which they had stolen from Taylor's Saloon in New-York. The accused were tried before Judge Cornwell, on Wednesday, when the eldest Rose was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the other was discharged.

A Narrow Escape.—A thief entered the house of Supervisor Del Vecchio, of Sixth Ward, Wednesday, and stole three silver cups from a sideboard. As he was leaving the premises, he was discovered by the servant girl, who asked what he wanted. In reply he inquired if Mr. Thompson lived there. The loss of the property was not discovered until it was too late for pursuit.

Board of Canvassers.—The Supervisors reassembled yesterday afternoon, and continued to canvass the returns of the recent election. Nearly every return opened thus far has been sent back to the clerks for correction.

Fire.—The building No. 90 Hudson-avenue, owned by George Marvin, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300, Wednesday morning. The loss is covered by insurance in the Nassau Insurance Company.

Suicide.—A German named Mathias Schonthaler committed suicide in New-Utrecht, Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Court Calendars.—Circuit Court—For this day—Nos. 97, 105, 110, 117, 119, 123, 131, 137, 143, 148, 152½, 153.

City Court—Nos. 6, 11, 3, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 36, 40, 41, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 17, 47.

Rejoinder of Judge Douglas to Judge Black.

We have received a copy of the rejoinder of Senator Douglas to the reply of Judge Black to his former pamphlet. Appended is the following note:

Washington, Nov. 16, 1859.

On Monday, Nov. 7, I devoted the greater portion of my time, as I had done for the two or three preceding days, to preparing a rejoinder to that of Judge Black, then just published. During that time I had been suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism, which had confined me to my couch and rendered me incapable of writing. Suddenly, however, my disease changed into a regular attack of bilious fever, from which moment I have not been able to write a line or to read or revise a word I had previously written. Being now satisfied, after the lapse of ten days, that I will not be able within a reasonable period to complete my rejoinder, I have determined to authorize my friend, Mr. Sheridan, to publish the foregoing unfinished pages, without revision, alteration, or the omission of a word.

I had particularly desired to refer to the record in the case of Chase's amendment for the purpose of showing conclusively that, if Dr. Gwin had published the entire record, instead of omitting half of it, he would have conveyed to the public an impression directly the reverse of that he attempted to produce by publishing one-half and suppressing the other. In regard to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, cited also by Dr. Gwin, the same proposition is true, and would have been proven by the record. I am too feeble, however, to add more. Here let the controversy close for the present, and perhaps forever.

We shall endeavor to publish the document entire in the Times of to-morrow.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

$10 to $20 Saved in a Bed. New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment Light, elastic, durable, healthy and cheap. Call No. 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Danger and Disease Avoided.—Health and comfort insured, by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings. Call and examine the Steam Warming apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N. B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine cures Canker Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache. &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Some Remedies are Good. Allcock's Porous Plasters—Testimonial.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10	to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4	to —

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE
OIL
COMPANY,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Come, Friends of Fashion, take a view
Of something RICH, and something NEW,
Something GREAT, and something GRAND—
The ONLY BEAUTY in the land;
Something that will make you sigh,
Something that YOU ALL MUST BUY—
AN ARTICLE that always PAYS,
Is WHITE'S Great HAT for the HOLIDAYS.

WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!

What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are property understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Ladies' Furs. LADIES' FURS, GENIN'S BAZAAR. Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction of prices in STEREOSCOPIC GOODS, At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

Cloth Button Boots, warmly lined, for Winter wear. Ladies', Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Self Esteem is sometimes so weak, that one cannot claim his rights and look the world in the face. A correct phrenological examination will enable a person to correct his faults and select the right pursuit. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

MARRIED.

Allison—Manwaring.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the New Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. G. Spring, George H. Allison to Mary E., daughter of S. W. Manwaring, Esq., all of this City.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

Stoddard—Prime.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the University-place Church, by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Prime.

Berry—Dwight.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, N. C. Berry, of Lafayette, Ind., to Joanna, daughter of the late Timothy Dwight.

Kissam—Secor.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Samuel Kissam, Peter R. Kissam to Zenora, daughter of Zeno Secor, all of Brooklyn.

Smith—Workman.—At Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. E. Cutler, John Oliver Smith, of Paterson, N. J., to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Wm. Workman, M. D.

Coan—Baldwin.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Chas. R. Coan to Anna R. Baldwin, all of New-Haven.

Peck—Stout.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of Augustus T. Stout, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Webb, O. S. X. Peck, Esq., of Washington City, to Miss Maria C. Stout, of New-Brunswick.

Thrall—Bostwick.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Peet, of Des Moines, Iowa, Rev. George E. Thrall, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, and Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Bostwick.

Skidmore—Hoogland.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, William A. Skidmore to Helen Cornelia, daughter of the late Col. B. R. Hoogland, both of the above place.

McLane—King.—At Highwood, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, James L. McLane, formerly of Maryland, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Jas. G. King.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

Miner.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, William Miner, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, in 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

Hickok.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, Marietta, youngest daughter of De Witt C. and Jane Hickok, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

The funeral service will be held at the house, No. 163 West 50th-st., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Saturday morning.

Sheppard.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, Edward Sheppard, aged 70 years and 6 months.

The friends of his sons, John, James and Michael J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 452 Grand-st., New-York.

Barber.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, of disease of the heart, John Charlton Barber, son of Dr. John Barber, of Staten Island, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., at 1 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation.

Waring.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, Euphemia J., wife of George E. Waring, Jr., and daughter of Edmund Blunt, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 27 Munroe-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

Foster.—At Providence, R. I., on Friday, Nov. 11, in the 57th year of his age, Benjamin Franklin Foster.

Mr. Foster was well and favorably known in this country and in England as a teacher of and writer on Penmanship and Book-keeping, to which specialties he devoted a long life with great assiduity and eminent success. He leaves a wife and child and numerous relatives and friends to lament his loss.

☞ Maine and New-Brunswick papers will please copy.

Andrew.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of her father, E. Hubbell, of consumption, Amelia C., wife of Edward H. Andrew, of New-York, aged 24 years.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 601, Nov. 17, 1859.

58, 75, 50, 57, 41, 16, 69, 72, 6, 32, 3, 68, 30, 48.

Class No. 602, Nov. 17, 1859.

58, 69, 44, 66, 38, 14, 9, 75, 5, 25, 37, 10.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

NOW READY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
In order to facilitate the diffusion of
STEREOSCOPIC AMUSEMENT
during the coming festive season,
THE LONDON
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; a person who perfectly understands her business in either character; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, &c., and sends up her dinners in the neatest style. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and to do washing, or the general housework of a small family; City or country references; no objection to go a small distance in the country. Call at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., fourth floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR AS chambermaid and to help at the washing and ironing, by a very competent girl, with good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, front room.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH situations, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress: have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with best of reference, a situation for any kind of housework, nurse, seamstress, lady's maid, on steamboat, South, New-Orleans, Cuba, or California. Call for two days at No. 207 Hudson-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 77 Broome-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply from 10 to 3 at No. 31 Prince-st., jewelry store, near Mott st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid in the City or country, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call, during two days, at No. 69 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has lived over two years in her last place. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing, in a small private family, City or country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 76 Spring-st., in the Dry Goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress, in a small private family; or as chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place; understands the care of a young baby. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived three years in her last place. Address JANE, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking, desserts, pastries, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; City references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her employer, No. 94 9th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a good family as a first-class cook; the best City reference given. Call at No. 66 West 23d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or the former and seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 200 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call at 7 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FEmale as a first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer in a private family. Apply at No. 178 3d-av., in Campbell's dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do plain sewing and light chamberwork; good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 79 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young English woman; would have no objection to officiate as needlewoman, if necessary; satisfactory references can be obtained. Address No. 76 Columbia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A girl, or will do chamberwork or fine washing. Refers to her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK IN A private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron in a private family by a very experienced girl. Call at No. 135 13th-st., west of 7th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork. Call at No. 106 East 23d-st., third floor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 238 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EPISCOPALIANS.

A home wanted for a school girl, aged about 14, in a family residing within a mile of Madison-square, who are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Address CHURCHMAN, with real name and residence, at Howe & Ferry's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, fine washer, &c.; no objection to the country. Also, by a number of smart Protestant girls and others in various situations, at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Every effort is used to procure those who are reliable, experienced and with good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer and baker in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women, situations as cook, and chambermaid and waitress; understand their business. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 226 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had long experience both in the old country and this; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call on or address a line to P. F., No. 56 West 16th-st., at Mr. Larranan's Livery Stables, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man, that will give his time to the use of his employer; has served in the Old Country, and six years in the same family here; satisfactory reasons for leaving. The advertiser is a Protestant; 28 years of age. Address J. W., No. 360 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 206, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; the man as waiter and is an excellent caterer and carver; the woman as professed cook, understands her business, soups, made dishes, jellies, creams, pastry, &c. Address L. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has lived for several years in some of the best families in this City, and can be well recommended by any of them. Any commands left at No. 257 7th-av., or No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; has long experience in the country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers as to ability and honesty. Call on or address R. K., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner of 18th-st, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of sober and industrious habits in a private family as coachman and gardener in the City or country; good reference given from his last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT clerk in a hotel, by a young man who can influence traveling custom, and furnish City references. Address L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO MILLERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a mill; he thoroughly understands his business; has worked four years in the first and largest mills of France, generally as millstone cutter or dresser; he has no objection to go to the country. Address R. M., J. Gindrat & Co., No. 64 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and thoroughly acquainted with teaming, to drive out and in to the City, nine miles, partly night work. Also, one good carpenter for the country. Apply at 5th-av. Hotel, 24th-st., receiving door.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE house, a person to sell champagne; must have been in the business previously, and if able to influence some trade preferred. Parties of undoubted capacity may address, with references, Box No. 4,600 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN AMERIcan, German, English or Scotch girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Such will find a good home and liberal wages, by applying at No. 230 Livingston-st., Brooklyn—Fulton ferry or Wall-st.

WANTED—A MAN, AS COACHMAN AND groom, 8 miles from the City; he will be expected to make himself useful; wages $12 a month. Apply, in writing, to Box No. 1,129 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a small family. Undoubted references will be required. A person from the country will be preferred. Address M. B. G., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS waiter in a small family. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work of a private family, and assist in the washing when required; wages $5. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing." Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others. Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

FIRST PREMIUM, 1859—AWARDED TO BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes, on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Wareroom and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

$170.—PIANO-FORTE.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A large round-cornered 7-octave, nearly new, full iron frame, and all other modern improvements for $170; a fine new melodeon for $50; at No. 855 Broadway. J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A NEW SPLENDID 7¼-OCTAVE rosewood piano, carved legs, serpentine mouldings, ivory keys, made by one of the best City makers, will be sold at a great sacrifice, for cash. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A CONTRALTO SINGER OF FIRST-RATE established reputation, now disengaged, is desirous of an engagement in some Church, Catholic or Protestant. Address CHURCH, No. 42 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—ABSCONDED ON MONDAY last, (after drawing in gold, to pay duties, a check for $3,792,) John D. Braisted, Custom-house clerk of the undersigned. The said Braisted is about 20 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, eyebrows and moustache, low forehead, thick lips and rough skin; dress, black frock and pantaloons, brown overcoat. The above reward for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part, will be paid by

BOONEN, GRAVES & CO., No. 112 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school, No. 900 Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

Dr. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE *Vanderbilt*, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av. Reduced prices.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach Algebra and Geometry, two hours daily in a Ladies' Seminary, out of the City; a lady to teach English, music, and ornamentals, in Texas; one as French governess, in Canada. Other teachers wanted. Several schools and seminaries for sale. Pupils wanted for private tuition and for seminaries, in and out of the City. Apply to or address the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition and thoroughly competent to give instruction in music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post office.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TUTOR IN ONE of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils; teaches Greek, Latin, French, German, the English branches and mathematics; has the best of references. Address H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CALIFORNIANS ATTENTION!—AN ADjourned meeting of the Californians who intend joining in the funeral obsequies in honor of the late Senator D. C. BRODERICK, will be held, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hone House, corner of Great Jones-st. and Broadway.

JOHN J. HOFF, Chairman.
GEORGE W. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, 1859, the 76th anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops from our shores. Let every Veteran attend and unite with us on the occasion. By order. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

TAX-PAYERS, &C., ON WORTH, LATE ANTHONY-ST.—A meeting of all persons interested in and opposed to the widening of this street, as now proposed, will be held at No. 1 Appleton's building, corner of Broadway and Leonard st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M. The Committee heretofore appointed will report. JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.—REV. A. P. HANLON, one of the Missionaries of the above Society, will address a public meeting at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, in Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks',) on the subject of *The Reformation in Ireland*. Very interesting details may be expected.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LARGE FLOURishing drug-importing house, who now have a capital of $25,000; a partner either active or passive, who can add to the concern $4,000 or $5,000 in cash, that the business may be extended to meet the wants of their customers. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with drugs. It is a rare opportunity for any young man of means to put his money in a safe concern. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE OHIO, 2,386 tons, and the GEORGIA, 2,700 tons, formerly of the New-York and Aspinwall line, are offered for sale, as they lie at the pier on the North River, 20th-st., for cash or acceptable paper.

Apply to H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXtures, No. 599 Broadway—the stock of ribbons, trimmings, embroideries, &c., of the late firm of MITCHELL & McLINTOCK, for sale by private contract; also the lease and fixtures. Apply on the premises.

Nov. 15, 1859.
THOS. DARLING, }
JAS. N. GIFFORD, } Assignees.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office with full address and residence.

$300.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S hairdressing saloon for sale, now doing a first-rate business, in the immediate vicinity of the European steamers. Party has been 28 years in the business, and wishes to retire. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

MISSOURI LANDS AND CASH IN EXCHANGE for various kinds of goods, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c., &c. WM. M. ARBUCKLE, Room No. 7, No. 52 William-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—POULTRY OR BUTTER STAND, one of the best stands in Washington Market, for cheap. Inquire of Mr. KIDNEY, No. 343 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be very comfortably accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address M. R., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21STst., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connected, on second floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with one large back room and full board for $14 per week, including fire and gas; also, two young gentlemen with small rooms at $5 and $6. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 23 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON second and third stories, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen; also, two or three single rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; house first-class; best of references given and required. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain pleasant rooms in a modern house, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 179 EAST BROADWAY (near Rutgers-st.) one or two unfurnished front rooms may now be secured.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young gentleman, wife, and small maid; also for a young lady. Two large rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with fire, gas, &c.; required. Must be above 8th st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a private family where there are no boarders. Dinner at 6 P. M., and terms not more than $7 per week. Address W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to let a comfortably-furnished room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, living out of town, wish to rent a plain, furnished room in a private house, not far from Broadway and 12th-st. Address, with terms, C. E., Box No. 474 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

NO. 193 FOURTH-STREET—NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE—A parlor and extension room on second floor, and one single room on third floor, to let with board. The house is heated by a furnace, and has gas, baths, &c. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family where they will find comfort, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st., references exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES-STREET—SUITES OF rooms on first and third floors to let with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Private table if desired.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES

OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent.
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE

For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS, with Hewes & Philips' self-regulating steam-engines, give the cheapest motive power of anything in use; simple and durable. Sold, all sizes, at No. 168 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Boilers $25 per horse power. H. BOARDMAN.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Bank Account Books, made of the best quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheaper binding. Blank-Books ruled and bound, to any pattern. All at low prices. Business men invited to call.

HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE, BY JOHN KAVANAGH,

No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

Four-story, brown stone front, high stoop, 10th house from 5th-av., south side of street and west of the avenue, 20x50x100. Also, the adjoining house, same size and finish.

Two 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses in 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, south side, 2 x50x99.

No. 28 West 18th-st., 4-story, brown stone, 25x65x¼ the block. Will exchange for smaller houses, well located.

No. 57 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 20x55x100. Will take a portion in trade and cash.

Two splendid brown stone fronts in Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., east side, 20x50x75. Will sell, or lease at $800 a year.

Three-story and basement, brown stone, high stoop, in splendid order, No. 155 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side, 23x50x99. Will exchange for smaller houses.

No. 297 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 20.5¼x55x99, 3-story and basement, high stoop and counter-cellar, beautifully located and finished.

Nos. 47 and 49 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 3-story and basement, Rutland freestone fronts, 18.9x46x½ the block. Finest location in New-York.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz, one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PLUMBAGO, COPPER AND GOLD PROPERTIES in Virginia, accessible by river and railroad, presenting great inducements to capitalists desirous of large returns, are now offered for sale or exchange for merchandise or lands. The owner of the mineral lands is now in this City with specimens of the minera and maps of the property at the office of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.

SAMUEL W. EAGER.
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTHeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by days' work, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.; about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-York. Address W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A CHOICE lot of Western farming lands and pine lands will be sold or exchanged, for goods or unincumbered City property, if applied for soon. Address B. ROCKWELL, No. 39 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOURstory, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREEstory attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—80 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A NEW THREE STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, to let, in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A first-class three-story and basement brick house, situated in South 4th st., convenient to the ferries. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, Office No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.

Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of G. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession after the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A WIFE and daughter, would like to hire an elegantly-furnished house in Brooklyn, until 1st May next; will pay a moderate rent, and take good care of the furniture and premises. Address A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway, suitable for a light business; must be on west side, below 14th-st.; any person having such may hear of a good tenant by addressing E. V. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF PLIMPTON'S SECRETARY bedsteads, at a reduction, also an office table. Call at No. 102 4th-av.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,

and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNT MORRIS PARKS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AV.—24 lots on the 5th-av., forming the entire front of three blocks, viz: from 111th to 112th-st., from 112th to 113th-st., from 115th to 116th-st., including 6 corner lots; all the lots over 25 feet front.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—6 lots and gores on the north side of 111th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 112th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—14 lots and gores on the south side of 113th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—5 lots and gores on the north side of 115th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

The above property is the handsomest plot of lots now for sale in New-York, commencing one block from the CENTRAL PARK, being of beautiful grade, free from Rock, and fit for immediate use. SALE ABSOLUTE. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c, at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses, paillasses, blankets, coverlids, &c. Curtains, kitchen ware, cutlery, &c. Also, a large invoice of gilt frame mirrors, rosewood and mahogany frame do., various patterns. Together with a large invoice of manufactured gold jewelry, comprising a very general assortment of breastpins, ear-rings, bracelets, scarf pins, lockets, watches and other articles, as per catalogue.

At 12 o'clock,

Rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Smith, Alburton & Co., with pearl keys.

Rosewood 7½-octave piano of good tone and finish, made by Landmark.

Also, at 12 o'clock, mocking bird, one robin, and several canaries. They are very superior birds, good singers and in full health.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CORDAGE, BATTING, TWINE, FISH LINES, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

(By order of the Assignees.)

An entire stock of Cordage, Rope, Twine, &c., consisting, in part, of

Cotton Cordage,
Cotton Bed-cords,
Cotton Plow-lines,
Cotton Yarn,
Cotton Twine,
Cotton Wicks,
Wadding,
Manila and Jute Cords,
Hand Waste,
Hatters' Cotton,
Paper,
Lamp Wick,
Gilling Twine,
Flax and Hemp Twine,
Fish and Chalk Lines,
Seine Twine,
Carpet Warp,
Flax, Sail and Brown Twine,

200 bales Cotton Batts, French glazed, &c., superior, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above will be offered a general assortment of Hardware, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS—Belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, by order of SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, Executor, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

25 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $50 each.
60 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
150 shares Union Bank, $50 each.
150 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
100 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.

Auction Sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required. Securities bought and sold at the Broker's Board and at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of oil-paintings, embracing the works of W. W. Brown, De Munter, Hulk, Opder, Hyde, Pyne, Koek Koek, Richardt, Ostade, Koster, Ingraham, Bergmann, H. G. Toncase, Roosebom, Muhley, J. Classen, A. Metza, E. Everson, Mommers, Knapp, Domeilsheimer, Schossel, Otto Grimm, Shepherd, Veshoeven, Tenniers, Peirson and other artists of equal merit. Also a portrait of Gen. Taylor, together with a full-length portrait of Henry Clay, painted by Jarvis.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ulshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. L. BILLINGE, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A young bay saddle-horse, five or six years old; a very stylish driver and, although young, of great promise.

An elegant but plain four-quarter light coach, nearly new; used but a short time, and built by one of the best City makers; sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALBERT M. GRIFFIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 79 West 26th-st., elegant drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, paintings, vases, engravings, curtains, carpets, &c. Bookcase, etageres, centre tables, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture; oak dining room furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire genteel furniture of a large house—carpets, beds, bedding, parlor suites, pier glasses, paintings, couches, dining room and kitchen furniture, together with everything useful and necessary for housekeeping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 18, AT 10½ o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Regular weekly sale of furniture, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c.; also, six cases of stuffed birds, Wheeler and Wilson and other sewing machines, lot of jewelry, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer—No. 73 William-st.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, each day, a grand assortment of hyacinths, tulips, lilies, narcissus, crocus, crown imperials, &c. Gardeners and those in want, attend. Catalogues ready. Four cases by the case and four by the package.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A SUPERIOR BUSINESS man can arrange for the entire control of a branch of the advertiser's business in a neighboring city. It will be necessary to invest therein at least $5,000. Integrity and ability, however, are indispensable. Sales all cash and profits ample. Address W., Box No. 705 New-York Post office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARKSON & CO., for the transaction of the note, stock and insurance brokerage business, at No. 48 Pine-st.

EUGENE L. CLARKSON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859. ROBERT L. CLARKSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.

CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,

FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route,) at 3½ P. M. Inland Express, at 2 P. M., via New Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West, Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and No. 287 Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-sole Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 115 Franklin-st., New York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Genital affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dipensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 98 West 24th st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

THAT WONDERFUL INVENTION—DR. THORP'S MEDICATED SEGARS—Perfectly free from the poison of tobacco; a cure for bronchitis, asthma, lung and liver complaint. Well calculated for a parlor segar. Is for sale by W. J. WILLIAMS, No. 348 4th-av, near 26th-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1859.

The Croton Aqueduct Board being charged by law with the protection of the supply of water for the City, find it necessary again to call the attention of the inhabitants to the extraordinary waste which is committed.

It is believed upon sufficient data that not less than thirteen millions of gallons are wasted every day. When it is considered that the total quantity which can be brought into the City for the present is but thirty millions of gallons daily, this amount of waste seems altogether unjust and inexcusable. If but one half of this can be prevented by the very simple practice of a reasonable economy, the supply will be adequate to all emergencies.

This extravagant abuse in the consumption of water is not confined to any particular points of draught, but is universal. Reckless profusion in its use is permitted by heads of families in every department of domestic life, as well as in public buildings and manufactories, and probably results in a greater amount of waste in the former than in the latter. Another and most extravagant source of waste in cold weather, is the practice of permitting the water, both in private houses and in stores, to run day and night in order to prevent its freezing in the pipes. This can be prevented by drawing off the water from the pipes in the houses at night, or whenever it is not in active use. A faucet on the pipe at its entrance into a building is all the fixture that is necessary for this purpose.

All continuous streams of water for any purpose whatever, all self-acting, standing or sitting fixtures discharging quantities of water enormously disproportioned to the amount required for any legitimate purpose, and all other sources of waste, can be prevented by proper care, and are therefore required so to be, under the penalties provided by the City ordinances.

Wasteful practices are as unnecessary, in fact, as they are unjust to the honest consumer, who is thereby deprived of his proportion of the general supply.

The public is notified that in obedience to their duty, the Board find it imperatively necessary to exercise increased vigilance. Reports will be made daily of every description of waste, when the proper fines will be exacted, and the water will be cut off from every house, whether public or private, in which it is allowed. When the supply is cut off, it will not be renewed until the expense attending it be paid, and satisfactory assurances given that no further waste will be permitted.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
Commissioner.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av. from 105th-st. to 115th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

H. W. GENET, } Committee
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } on
J. H. BRADY, } Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.

E. A. DOOLITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n11-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

EUGENE THOMSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER and Broker, No. 37 William-st., will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 18, at public auction, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Securities. Terms made known at sale.

$13,000 University of Minnesota 10 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
2,000 Chicago City 6 ℘ cent. Water Loan Stock.	
25 shares Washington Ins. Co.	$50
73 shares Washington Ins. Co.	50
20 shares Washington Ins. Co.	50
300 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	12½
22 shares Brevoort Insurance Co	50
50 shares Firemen's Trust Co	10
7 shares Equitable Insurance Co	35
5 shares Clinton Insurance Co	100
20 shares Security Insurance Co	50
16 shares Howard Insurance Co	50
40 shares Rutgers Insurance Co	25
10 shares Relief Insurance Co	50
24 shares New-World Insurance Co	50
10 shares Lamar Insurance Co	100
20 shares Niagara Insurance Co	50
10 shares Resolute Insurance Co	100
5 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100
10 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co	100
20 shares Manhattan Insurance Co	50
5 shares Great Western Insurance Co	100
5 shares North American Insurance	50
$2,000 Columbian Scrip. 1858.	

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions—has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859. }

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860, that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-class side-wheel Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 25th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INformed that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt European Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to

D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—A FEW half cases, with names and description, also a couple of whole cases, with a large proportion of Hyacinths, for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, 36 Beaver-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, most positively the last night of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orchestra and chorus.

CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BANFI.
TARANTELLE,
By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANSTAEDT,
and the corps de ballet.

ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
Doors open at 12½,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on a most extraordinary scale.
First and only joint appearance of
THE THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, MADAME COLSON, MADAME GAZZANIGA.
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. BRIGNOLI.
The great baritone,
SIG. FERRI,
JUNCA, AMODIO.
The performance will comprise
The entire opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its immense mise en scene.
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The magnificent fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
GAZZANIGA, BEAUCARDE,
And the Great Baritone,
Signor FERRI.

Between the Sicilian Vespers and La Favorita, will be given
THE CELEBRATED MISERERE FROM IL TROVATORE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, and SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
The grand dramatic duet,
MADAME ALBERTINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.

The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.

The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at
FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the Philharmonic Rehearsal closes only at 12, the doors for the Matinée will be opened at 12½ o'clock.

The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

During the last two weeks of the season there will be performances

EVERY NIGHT.

They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.

MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 8,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(In Italian.)

The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

Which ranks as high, to say the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in suitable style, and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Madame COLSON	as	THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA	as	PAMINA
Madame STRAKOSCH	as	PAPAGENA
Madame BERKEL	as	The first lady and first boy

The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
will, for the first time, appear in an Opera by Mozart, and sing his celebrated role of Tamino, a part in which he has achieved a great success in the leading Opera houses of Germany.

The great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI,
will appear in the highly important character of Papageno.

Signor JUNCA	as	Sarastro
Signor AMODIO	as	The Negro Monostatos
Mr. MULLER	as	The Speaker

Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHHARD and Mrs. BERGNER as the second and third ladies and boys.

MR. CARL BERGMAN
will make his first appearance at the Academy of Music as one of

THE REGULAR CONDUCTORS.
THE GRAND CHORUS WILL COMPRISE
UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.
THE ARION SOCIETY

Having most kindly volunteered their valuable services.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

Has been increased by the addition of the most prominent Professors of the City.

THE SALE OF SEATS

For the first night of the Magic Flute, on Monday, will commence to-morrow, (Saturday) at all the ticket offices.

THE FREE LIST

Will be entirely suspended on the nights of the MAGIC FLUTE.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 22.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.
The second appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal dramatic Prima Donna from the leading Opera Houses in Italy, will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.
When she will appear as Paulina, in the new Opera of
IL POLIUTO.
The Great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE,
Will appear for the first time in America as Poliuto, a part which was expressly composed by Donizetti for him.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE
CHARITABLE FUND
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

WINTER GARDEN,
NOV. 26, 1859.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The performance will consist of a
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE
Talented Company of the Winter Garden,
A PARLOR OPERA,
BY MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who have kindly offered their services, upon this occasion, and
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM,
TO BE SUNG BY
Miss GELLIE, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON and Mr. PERRING.

Together with the effective Chorus of the Winter Garden.

In the course of the Evening two Ballads will be sung by the Misses GELLIE and Mr. PERRING.

On this occasion, Free Communication will be had to all parts of the house.

Tickets, $1 each, can be had of the following Committee:

John C. Beales, M. D., John S. Bartlett, M. D., James Napier, John T. Walker,
E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, Septimus Crooks, John Cook,
Joseph C. Wells, John G. Dale,
Edward F. Ward, Dr. R. Pennell, Chas. B. Elliman,
Edward Walker, Dr. Otto Rotton, A. H. Gibbes,
Thomas Dixon, Henry Eyre, John R. Hoole,
Anthony Barclay, Robert Bage, Arthur Kendall,
Charles Edwards, Philip Pritchard, Thos. D. Middleton,
Edward F. Sanderson, Jas. Hooper Prout, W. M. Neill,
Robert Waller, Geo. S. Rainsford,
W. D. Cuthbertson, Thos. M. Braine, Charles Vinten,
William Young, G. M. Knevitt, Charles H. Webb.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

Mammoth Western Menagerie and Southern Zoological Establishment will commence exhibitions in their new Zoological Hall at

PALACE GARDEN, (14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,) MONDAY, Nov. 21, and every afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

comprises a vast and varied collection of animals, birds and reptiles from all climates in the globe. This collection is the largest and most perfect ever exhibited as regards quality or variety, and beauty of the animals it contains, and is the only legitimate Menagerie now in the United States. Prominent amongst the features of this establishment is the

LIVING MAMMOTH

Elephant, Hannibal, securely bound in large chain cables, and performed by that celebrated African hunter,

B. F. THOMAS,

Hannibal has ever been considered the mammoth of the present age, and is the largest Elephant by several thousand pounds ever exhibited in any country.

PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY

will enter the dens of trained animals and exhibit to the audience the wondrous power he exerts over the fierce tenants of the forest. During the entertainment the celebrated trick-pony Black Diamond will be introduced, also the pony Prince and monkey Jocko. Amongst the most curious feats of brute sagacity and acquirements ever performed are those of the

BORNEO MONKEY JOCKO, THE PONY RIDER.

In early youth he was trained to feats of horsemanship, and having witnessed the performance of all the best equestrians of the day, he will give imitations of their respective styles on pony back, and conclude with an original act of his own.

THE OLD FOLKS

AND

TIMOTHY TITCOMB,

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE

ON THE SAME EVENING.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,) author of "Bitter Sweet," will deliver a lecture on *American Social Life*, at the Cooper Institute, on

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

After the lecture a concert will be given by

FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS'" CONCERT COMPANY,

With a splendid orchestra clad in the costumes of 100 (one hundred) years ago. They will sing old anthems and hymns, patriotic and sentimental songs of the good old times of our grandfathers. Tickets only 25 cents; to be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7.

PROF. LOWE'S "MAMMOTH AERIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK."

Is now nearly inflated for its
GRAND TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE.
THE ASCENSION
Will positively take place TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 M., if the weather is calm, if not, on the first calm day following, (Sunday excepted.)
Tickets (for this day only) 25 cents.
Tickets for day of Ascension, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NOTICE:
MR. LESTER WALLACK
Begs to announce
His Benefit,
ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,
Nov. 22,
On which occasion, the entire strength of the Company will appear in a variety of entertainments.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

EXHIBITION OF OLD COINS OF ALL nations, J. K. CURTIS, No. 83 Bleecker-st. Admission free.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE
WIFE'S SECRET, WIFE'S SECRET, WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET, WIFE'S SECRET,
THIS PATHETIC STORY DIRECTLY APPEALS TO
WOMAN'S HEART
and
WOMANLY SYMPATHIES.
WITNESS THE STRUGGLE
between the
LOVE OF THE WIFE
and the
FEARS OF THE SISTER,
So touchingly portrayed in this beautiful play.
THE HUSBAND'S AGONY
at beholding
THE STARTLING PICTURE
Which constitutes the supposed revelation of the
WIFE'S SECRET.

TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier	H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward	G. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop	C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service	Levick
Harry, a courier	Jeffries
Richard, servants to Sir Walter	Henry
Robert, servants to Sir Walter	Evans
James, servants to Sir Walter	Munerett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn	Miss Macarthy
Maud	Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott	Laura Keene

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque of
NORMA.

Norma	Mr. Mark Smith
Adelgisa	F. A. Vincent
Clotilda	Mr. C. Peters
The Children, an interesting duo of infantile loveliness	L. J. Vincent Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro-Consul	Miss Macarthy
Flavius, a Centurion	Norah Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch Druid	Mrs. Atwood

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND REPRESENTATION,
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
OF
The highly successful comedy called
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME,
With its great Cast, Music, Scenery and appointments.

Charles II., King of England	Mr. Levere
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester	Mr. Lester Wallack

In which he will sing "Simon, the Cellarman."

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry	Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle	Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser	Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man	Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player	Mr. Floyd
Balaam, Valet to Rochester	Mr. Sloan
Joskin	Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney	Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay	Mrs. Young
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse	Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca	Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns"	Miss Tree

To conclude with the laughable farce of
TO PARIS AND BACK.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF
THE STAR COMPANY
will be concentrated on the production of Mr. Brougham's most brilliant comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Look at the splendid cast:

Aspen Manly	Mr. Blake
Oliver Manly	Mr. Moore
Frank Meredith	Mr. Lester Wallack
Jack Swift	Mr. Brougham
Lavender Kyd	Mr. Walcot
Tom Badger	Mr. Young
Rosabella	Mrs. Hoey
Barbara	Mrs. Vernon
Blossom	Miss Mary Gannon
Betty	Miss Carman

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
TUESDAY NEXT—
BENEFIT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY	Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY	Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL	Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and EVERY EVENING during the week,
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Crowds, Crowds Crowds,
Assemble Nightly at this popular
Temple of Minstrelsy, to witness the
UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENT
Presented by the World-renowned
GEO. CHRISTY,
and his incomparable Troupe of
STAR PERFORMERS.
NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATURES.
Concluding with a new and
LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE, EVERY EVENING.
For particulars see programmes.
N. B.—A number of new pieces in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 18,
The performance will commence with the new Drama of
FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.
To conclude with
THE REGATTA.

WALLACK'S,

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
FAST MEN:
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
TWO NEW PIECES.
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ P. M.,
LOVE IS BLIND,
Written and composed by Val. Morris, Esq.
To conclude with (by same author)
NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND,
In which Mr. Henri Drayton will sing
"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats 25 cents.
The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859 and '60.

The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists will appear: Signor STIGELLI, Tenor, and ARTHUR NAPOLEON, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

JOHN TRYON .... Manager.

The unparalleled successes of this
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
have induced the proprietors to offer a repetition of the beautiful variety of
HORSEMANSHIP, GYMNASTICS, and other
ATHLETIC EXERCISES OF THE ARENA
this evening. TO-MORROW (Saturday) there will be an AFTERNOON as well as evening performance.

GRAND CONCERT

IN DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1859.
Miss GERTRUDE MELVIN, (her first appearance in America,)
And Miss WILLOUGHBY,
(her first appearance in America,)
Assisted by Mr. H. BELTON and
Mr. FRED. KLEBS.

Conductor	Mr. E. A. Payne.
Manager	Mr. W. Denby.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the
MASKED BALL.

Unfortunate door-keeper	Mr. Eph Horn

Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock

FREE CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD—CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this system, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a course of 20 lessons free. For tickets, apply personally at No. 835 Broadway, immediately, from 11 till 4 o'clock. Morning classes for ladies. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen.

MR. H. L. BATEMAN BEGS RESPECTFULLY to announce that he will have the honor of introducing the distinguished musical comedian Mr. SAM COWELL, who has just arrived, to the public of this City. He will shortly appear in his
MIRTHFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSICAL
MELANGE,
Assisted by a talented troupe of coadjutors. These performances have been received with marked favor in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland for the past three years, and Mr. BATEMAN believes will afford a series of delightful evenings to all lovers of amusement.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S FAMOUS OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY will sing at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

With splendid orchestra clad in costumes of 100 years ago.

Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. No concerts ever drew like them.

Grand daylight performance SATURDAY, P. M., 3 o'clock. Children admitted on this occasion 10 cents.

PERFECT SPECIMENS OF THE GIANT GORILLA, the Chimpanzee, the Kooloo-Kamba, the Nschiego, with their skeletons, and other rare and interesting animals, with the sacred Ibis, the Marabout and hundreds of strange and curious birds, and a great variety of domestic and warlike implements and manufactures of the natives of the interior of Africa, may be seen at DU CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 635 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker-st. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAUGH'S ITALIA—ELEVENTH WEEK,
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY,
Representing
BEAUTIFUL AND EXCITING SCENES.
GOOD MUSIC.
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE, interesting and instructive.
Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
SONNTAG'S PICTURE,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
Having met with the unqualified praise of the Press and the numerous visitors to the above gallery, will remain on exhibition a short time longer.
Admission 25 cents.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.
Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admittance 25 cents.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS,
At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admittance 25 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—CONJUNCTION OF STARS!—Mr. T. HADAWAY and Mr. DELMON GRACE in some of their most exciting and really effective impersonations. FRIDAY, Nov. 18, AFTERNOON at 3—The farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. John Buttercup, Mr. Hadaway. After which dancing and the drama of THE DUMB GIRL OF THE INN. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the American Drama of THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Solon Shingle, Mr. DELMON GRACE. After which, THE CONJUGAL LESSON, Lullaby, Mr. HADAWAY. A full length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 extra.

BLACK SWAN AGAIN—KNOWN AS MISS E. F. GREENFIELD—will give two grand concerts at Palace Garden, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, assisted by eminent artists. She will also give a concert at the Odeon, Williamsburgh, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, and Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. These will positively be her only concerts for this season. Tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL BLACK SWAN, KNOWN as Miss E. T. GREENFIELD, will give two Concerts in New-York, at Palace Garden, on 14th-st., on THIS (Friday) and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, assisted by Mr. BERNARD, the eminent Violinist, and Mr. WALTERS, the celebrated Pianist. Tickets 50 cents; galleries 25 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. Reserved seats for sale at the Palace Garden ticket-office. Doors open at 7; Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 26, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.

The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged:
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
H. L. HOSMER, Esq., &c., &c.

Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets for the Course, $3, and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH training and culture, who has made the subject of education, both mental and physical, an especial study, is prepared to deliver a well-digested Lecture on the subject to public societies, private parties, ladies' schools, &c. The subject includes a philosophical as well as a practical application of the science of respiration and its peculiar importance with reference to intellectual and emotional, as well as to physical culture. The lecture has been highly approved of in private, and its delivery to the public has been very strongly recommended. Applications on the subject may be addressed to A. H. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—NEW-YORK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the New-York Teachers' Association will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. S. W. CLARK will deliver a lecture upon *English Grammar; its Etymology and Analysis.* All teachers and friends of Education are invited to attend. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his popular Lecture upon *Young America* MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Tickets, admitting gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; single ticket, 25 cents. To be had at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, Randolph's on Broadway; Van Buren's in Bleecker-st.; Burnton's, 6th-av., and at the door. Mr. Lord will preside at the organ.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., WILL lecture in Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. Subject—*The Unknown in Man, or Human Nature as a Field of Discovery.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture at 7½.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, THE CELEBRATED Author of the Timothy Titcomb Letters and Bitter-Sweet, will deliver a Lecture, at the Cooper Institute, on *American Social Life*, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 18.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will give the second of her course of lectures on *The Utility of Physiological and Medical Knowledge to Women*, in Clinton Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

5,000 HORSE BLANKETS—MADE AND NOT made, for sale very low, at No. 81 Murray-st.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Final Result Still in Doubt.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17—7 P. M.

JONES' majority is now 1,270, with official returns from all but eight counties. Of the other candidates twenty counties remain to be heard from officially; taking JONES' figures in these counties, the majorities stand thus: RICHMOND, 2,170 majority; SKINNER, 248 majority, and FORREST, 131 majority. The official returns received to-day place FORREST, Republican, for Prison Inspector, ahead of ELDERKIN, up to this hour.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17—9 P. M.

SKINNER is 183 ahead. A report (not official) says that Richmond County makes CHAPIN'S vote 200 better than LEAVENWORTH'S, and Cattaraugus makes him 377 better. If this report is correct, CHAPIN stands at present 304 ahead. Erie County raises FORREST'S majority to 175.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Seneca County—[Official]—Richmond, 2,126; Storey, 1,999; Skinner, 2,346; Chapin, 1,914; Elderkin, 2,342; Forrest, 1,919; Jones, 2,363; Leavenworth, 1,903.

Essex County—[Official Return]—Leavenworth's majority in this County is 876.

Schuyler County—[Official Return]—Jones, 1,821; Leavenworth, 1,884; Richmond, 1,717; Storey, 1,934; Skinner, 1,796; Chapin, 1,937; Elderkin, 1,796; Forrest, 1,940.

Delaware County—[Official]—Leavenworth's majority 186.

Greene County—[Official]—Jones, 3,253; Leavenworth, 2,500; Richmond, 3,254; Storey, 2,499; Skinner, 3,254; Chapin, 2,499; Elderkin, 3,250; Forrest, 2,500.

Cayuga County—[Official.]—Richmond, 3,577; Storey, 6,140; Skinner, 3,523; Chapin, 6,176; Elderkin, 3,631; Forrest, 6,171.

Washington County—[Official.]—Richmond, 2,970; Storey, 4,730; Skinner, 2,982; Chapin, 4,722; Elderkin, 2,969; Forrest, 4,737.

Tioga County.—Chapin's majority, 437; Forrest's, 489; Storey's not yet received.

Wyoming County—[Official.]—Jones, 1,812; Leavenworth, 3,128; Richmond, 1,813; Storey, 2,133; Skinner, 1,815; Chapin, 3,116; Elderkin, 1,816; Forrest 3,115.

Warren County—[Official.]—Richmond, 1,680; Storey, 2,183; Skinner, 1,688; Chapin, 2,173; Elderkin, 1,665; Forrest, 2,182.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—[Official]—Jones, 2,842; Leavenworth, 2,882; Richmond, 2,839; Storey, 2,883; Skinner, 2,865; Chapin, 2,853; Elderkin, 2,833; Forrest, 2,895.

Madison County—[Official]—Jones, 2,805; Leavenworth, 4,676; Richmond, 2,821; Storey, 4,655; Skinner, 2,808; Chapin, 4,665; Elderkin, 2,691; Forrest, 4,585.

Schenectady County—[Official]—Jones, 1,780; Leavenworth, 1,779; Richmond, 1,772; Storey, 1,786; Skinner, 1,757; Chapin, 1,800; Elderkin, 1,311; Forrest, 2,244.

Erie County—[Official]—Jones, 9,363; Leavenworth, 7,510; Denniston, 9,665; Church, 7,566; Myers, 9,564; Tremain, 7,316; Richmond, 9,380; Storey, 7,472; Dorsheimer, 9,354; Vanderpoel, 7,483; Skinner, 9,223; Chapin, 7,423; Elderkin, 9,353; Forrest, 7,532; Hughes, 9,615; Lewis, 7,193; Davies, 8,831; Johnson, 7,860.

Cattaraugus County—[Official]—Leavenworth, 3,973; Jones, 2,900; Denniston, 4,044; Church, 2,796; Dorsheimer, 4,079; Vanderpoel, 2,785; Myers, 4,091, Tremain, 2,779; Storey, 3,994; Richmond, 2,873; Chapin, 3,974; Skinner, 2,897; Forrest, 3,970; Elderkin, 2,888; Hughes, 4,045; Lewis, 2,817; Davies, 4,039; Johnston, 2,824.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—[OFFICIAL RETURN.]

Leavenworth, 4,330; Jones, 6,543; Denniston, 5,172; Church, 5,690.

For State Senator.			
Robertson	5,973	Brandreth	4,598
First Assembly District.			
Milliken	1,565	Van Cortland	1,477
Second Assembly District.			
See	1,864	Odell	1,912
Third Assembly District.			
Hubbell	2,067	Bard	1,778

For County Judge—Robertson, 5,880; Coffin, 4,907.

Surrogate—Coles, 5,456; Mills, 5,342.

District-Attorney—Bates, 5,232; Robertson, 5,522.

Judge of Supreme Court—Reynolds, 4,807; Scrugham, 6,068.

Justice of Sessions—Miller, 5,566; Tompkins, 5,240.

Superintendent of Poor—Pardy, 5,569; Ward, 5,265.

Attorney-General—Myers, 5,151; Tremain, 5,664.

State Treasurer—Dorsheimer, 5,202: Vanderpoel, 5,608.

Engineer and Surveyor—Storey, 4,325; Richmond, 6,536.

Canal Commissioner—Chapin, 4,327; Skinner, 6,534.

Prison Inspector—Forrest, 4,348; Elderkin, 6,522.

Judge of Appeals—Davies, 5,011; Johnson, 5,876.

Clerk of Appeals—Hughes, 5,210; Lewis, 5,695.

For the Proposed Loan, 999.

Against the Proposed Loan, 2,167.

THE QUARTER OF A MILLION LOAN.

From the Albany Argus and Atlas.

From the returns which we publish, and from reports from other counties, we entertain no doubt that the Loan Law has been approved by a decided majority.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE RESULT.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 17.

The official returns from forty-nine counties and the reported majorities from the rest, on Secretary of State, show about 1,200 majority for JONES, (Dem.) He is doubtless elected.

We have returns from only thirty-five counties on Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and in these CHAPIN (Rep.) gains 800 and FORREST (Rep.) 1,200, as compared with the vote on Secretary of State. So that if the former gains 400 more, and the latter does not lose in the remaining counties, (among which is the City of New-York,) there is a possibility of the election of both.

The vote for RICHMOND (Dem.) seems to now stand about equal with that of JONES, and is probably elected.

The election has resulted in the choice of a Republican Legislature, and a division of the State Officers between the Republicans and Democrats. While this is less than the more sanguine of our friends hoped for, it is enough to justify most encouraging anticipations for the future.

Republican State Officers are chosen, who have majorities exceeding twenty thousand. The Democratic State Officers elected have only as many hundred. The Republican vote on Senators show a Republican majority in the State of many thousands.

The Democratic Party is reduced to an impotent minority. Without outside aid, it no longer possesses the power to elect a single candidate.

The American Party, so long a distributing element in our State politics, is dissolved, and is fast returning to its original elements. Henceforth, the battle in New-York will be an open and straightforward one, between the party of Slavery and the party of Freedom.

Last year the united vote of the Democrats and Americans, exceeded that of the Republicans by 48,000. This year, their vote combined, barely exceeds the Republican vote by 1,500 or 2,000. This shows a relative Republican gain of upwards of 45,000 in a single year. We say a relative gain, for the vote of both parties is, of course, lighter than that usually cast at a Gubernatorial or Presidential election. In any contest which shall call out a full vote, a Republican majority is thus rendered certain.

Our opponents have little to rejoice over in a result which exhibits so rapid a decay in their strength. Nor shall we regret that our triumph is a partial instead of a complete one, if it creates, as it doubtless will, more vigilance, more energy and more thorough local harmony for the future. We might essay here to point out how the whole ticket would have been elected, had that attention been bestowed upon it in a few Counties which was absorbed by local issues. But it would be an ungrateful task to censure friends who will themselves draw this lesson from the result far more effectively than we could state it, and who, on the whole, have done so nobly, and come out of the contest so triumphantly. The skies are bright for the future. The preliminary skirmish of 1859 affords conclusive proof that New-York is in line for the great battle of 1860.

TAMMANY MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

A Spirited Meeting, but no Nomination—Contested Delegations from the Nineteenth Ward—Scenes Inside and Outside the Convention—Characteristic Letter from Mr. Busteed.

The vicinity of old Tammany presented a lively appearance last night, on the occasion of the meeting of the Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel. The Wigwam was illuminated, the camp fires were lighted, and the Democracy were present in full force, including all shades, from FITZGIBBON, the First Ward orator, to the Demosthenean JOHN COCHRANE. There was no small sprinkling of prominent men in this community of notables. William Mulligan, Esq., Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, Mr. Figzee, District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. Daniel Linn, Judge Connolly, Mr. Lewis Baker, Edward Cooper, Esq., Mr. Bryan McCahill, and a host of like stars in the Democratic galaxy lent the lustre of their presence to the occasion. The "coal hole," the circulating firewater, the clouds of smoke, and the indescribable confusion, betokened that great interests, at least among the Democracy, were at stake.

Although in the modern wigwam the long nine, and the quid of "solace," usurped the calumet of peace, and the a-pa-ko-ze-gun with which the Micmacs, Tusca-roras, Paw-nees, Flat-heads, Puno-ahs and Kick-a-poos of our primeval forests regaled themselves, there were not a few striking coincidences between the manners and customs of modern and ancient warriors. The historian of the North American Indians says "they did not allow themselves to be hurried in their words and actions by any intemperate warmth, except in cases of hatred of their enemies, which some times carried them to excess." Could the Wis-kin-kie of Tammany record a more applicable truth? "When roused from his accustomed lethargy, the Indian seemed to be another being." Could the Sagamore of the Sachems deny this? "The alarm-whoop always betokens danger." Has not the venerable pate of our worthy Collector testified to this after a gentle reminder from one of the "hardfisted?" What more perfect analogy to the recent Mozart-hauling troubles could be offered than the remark of the historian, that "the Chief was occasionally forced to surrender his rule, and sometimes an individual became a ruler without any formal election," and what is more true of the modern warrior, than that "when he feels his pulse throbbing he knows that it is the spirit"—his heart beats in unison with the Pewter Mug. Can we fail to recognize the simile when we read that "No measures were even taken, but with the assent of the people," or that "decorum was never broken; there were never two speakers endeavoring to anticipate each other. They never expressed their spleen by blows," or that "smoking tobacco took the place of exciting spirits." It would be a libel upon the proverbial good name of the wigwam to venture even a suggestive hint that the Assineboins, Quapaws, Shoshonees, Eshelotes and Camanches of yesterday were more civilized and less savage than their illustrious successors who made the nominations last evening at the corner of Printing House-square and Frankfort-street for the good of the nation in general and the benefit of Manhattan Island in particular.

As usual on such occasions, the order of the evening was "close communion," and reporters were excluded with a zeal that, considering the half-dozen stalwart Metropolitans stationed at the door, was eminently suggestive of the star-chamber meetings of the Police Commissioners. Delegates were admitted by ticket, and frequent were the applications of the curious outsiders for the loan of a delegate's *carte blanche*—just a minute. Old Cerberus at the door was, however, inexorable, and the rank and file tried in vain various stratagems to procure admission.

The Convention organized by the appointment of Hon. JOHN KELLY as Chairman, and JOHN WHEELER, WM. CALDWELL, and CHARLES K. SMITH as Secretaries.

The delegates from all the Wards but the Nineteenth presented their credentials, and were admitted—there being no contestants. From the Nineteenth Ward, however, two sets of delegates presented themselves, one consisting of Alderman MCSPEDON, THOS. PEARSON, R. C. DOWNING, BRYAN MCCAHILL and JOHN EGAN; and the other of ANSON HERRICK, Supervisor CONNER, C. H. LYONS, D. SANGER and JOHN DOWLING.

The Convention decided to hear one gentleman from each delegation in support of their respective claims, and Mr. HERRICK and Mr. MCSPEDON were accordingly heard, when both delegates retired, the McSpedon party claiming that their certificates were signed by two out of three Inspectors.

The rival delegations in the "coal-hole," which served as an ante-room, were busily engaged in discussing their claims in language more decisive than either chaste or polite. A Committee, consisting of Judge CONNOLLY and Mr. COMPTON, appeared, and announced the Convention had decided to admit a delegation selected by the contestants among themselves, and wished to know whether that would be satisfactory? There were immediate indications that it would not. Mr. MCCAHILL insisted, in unmistakable terms, that he didn't care a condemn for the Committee, and they might go to a very warm place for all of him. The Committee accordingly was instructed to inform the Convention that the two delegations would only be satisfied with a decision of the Convention in favor of one entire delegation.

Mr. MCSPEDON now took occasion to state in most emphatic terms that he thought it an outrage for any opposition to his delegation to present itself. He never opposed HERRICK when HERRICK had the Inspectors on his side, because he knew it was no use. Why should HERRICK's party oppose him now, when he had two out of the three Inspectors? He was willing to stand on his merits. When he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, HERRICK had kept three of the ten Democratic votes, and tried to sell them to the Republicans. He had never told this before, but now he was not afraid to say it.

Mr. HERRICK said it was the first time he had heard of such a charge.

Mr. MCCAHILL wished everybody to understand that his side had three members out of four of the General Committee, and that their opponents were all office-holders.

Mr. MCSPEDON was not afraid to express himself openly, freely and consistently. He was a business man and not a politician, and in the course of twenty years had handled millions of money, and wanted to know who would say he was not honest? He had done business since he carried his work around on his back, because he was too poor to pay a porter.

BRYAN MCCAHILL wanted it understood that his party had fifteen out of twenty-five Convention delegates, and that all their opponents ran away—they were all office-holders.

Mr. MCSPEDON declared that his side would beat the others in the Ward, if they couldn't in the Convention.

The debate began to wax warm, when a Committee of three from the Convention, consisting of District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. Alex. Ward and Henry Luck, appeared—collected the rival delegates in the corner, and put to them the question—would they support the nominees of the Convention, whatever might be the choice as between the contestants?

All the delegates on both sides responded affirmatively, except Mr. MCCAHILL, who, in spite of sundry tugs at his coat-tail, insisted upon stating that he was a straightforward Democrat. If the General Committee made an exception to him, he would make it respect him. If they made an exception to his delegation, which they couldn't do conscientiously, politically, or in any other way, he wasn't going to support the nominations. If they went by the rules of the General Committee that the majority should rule, he was willing to support them; but their opponents were Mozart Hall men. [BRYAN subsequently gave three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD.] There was Mr. LYONS, a letter-carrier from the Fourth Ward,—he was a Mozart-Hall man. He wouldn't submit to any compromise;—not he.

But BRYAN did eventually submit—or, at least, was understood to submit—to whatever the Convention should decide, and the Committee returned with the news.

The contestants were not kept long in suspense, for in a few minutes word came that the Herrick delegation was admitted by a vote of 54 to 46.

Mr. MCSPEDON thereupon remarked that he thought it an Almighty condemned shame.

Mr. MCCAHILL again made up his mind that he wouldn't stand it.

Mr. DOWNING didn't care who knew it, he would state openly that the whole thing was a concocted plan to elect Mr. TERENCE FARLEY Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. He knew that Mr. FARLEY had in his possession a note for $1,000, given by a certain Government official, which note influenced said official to try and elect said gentleman Alderman. But he felt sure that Mr. MCSPEDON would be elected Alderman in spite of them all.

Mr. MCCAHILL ventured to suggest three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD. He wouldn't support the Tammany nominations, however pure.

Mr. MCSPEDON said no, and the cheers were not given.

The proceedings of the Convention, from what could be gathered from delegates, were quite harmonious, which is accounted for by the fact that no names of candidates were mentioned.

Mr. W. D. KENNEDY sent a letter positively declining the nomination for Mayor.

Mr. BUSTEED sent the following characteristic epistle:

> LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, No. 237 Broadway,
> NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.
>
> *Isaac V. Fowler, Esq.:*
>
> MY DEAR SIR: It having been intimated to me that my name will be presented to the Convention which meets, to-night, at Tammany Hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office which I now hold, I beg to say to you, and through you to the Convention, that while I am deeply sensible of the fidelity of my friends, and thankful to the Democracy of this City for the cordial support which I received, I am not a candidate for reelection.
>
> I believe in the doctrine of rotation in place, and that no one man deserves, or should be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of any office, in the gift of the Democratic Party.
>
> I have no doubt that your Convention will be guided to a wise choice, and I assure you that the nominee of Tammany Hall will receive my earnest and active support. Faithfully yours, RICHARD BUSTEED.

The Convention decided, by a nearly unanimous vote, that when the votes on the nominations were taken, each delegate should name his candidate *viva voce*.

It was resolved, after considerable discussion, to appoint a Committee of one from each Ward, to report to the Convention, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, some plan of action, and possibly to recommend names of candidates. Postmaster FOWLER, and some of the small-fry Democracy, objected to giving the names, but here they are.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Thomas Burns.	12	—— Smith.
2	Alfred Chancellor.	13	C. K. Smith.
3	J. C. Tucker.	14	D. Kissner.
4	George Purser.	15	I. V. Fowler.
5	J. Y. Savage.	16	W. Caldwell.
6	John Clancy.	17	T. C. Fields.
7	Isaiah Rynders.	18	Ed. Cooper.
8	R. T. Compton.	19	Anson Herrick.
9	J. Richardson.	20	P. B. Sweeney.
10	Augustus Purdy.	21	R. Connolly.
11	Bernard Kelly.	22	Peter Masterson.

The Convention adjourned about 10½ o'clock, and after sundry drinks, smokes, cheers for aspiring candidates, and a good time generally, old Tammany was quiet again.

The Convention was ominously silent on the subject of names for the offices to be filled. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was not mentioned as having even a ghost of a chance. The most prominent favorites among the delegates appeared to be JOHN A. DIX and ROBERT J. DILLON, although ANDREW V. STOUT and C. GODFREY GUNTHER were spoken of. Let us see what Saturday will bring forth.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Last evening the Republicans took their turn in nominating delegates to the Mayoralty, City, Councilmanic, and Ward Republican Conventions, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee. The meetings were harmonious, and little other business besides that in which they were specially convened was transacted. The polls were opened at 7½, and closed at 9 o'clock P. M.

The Opinions of Mr. Edward Bates.

From the St. Louis News.

A gentleman of this city, whose relation to Mr. BATES is that of a warm and confidential friend, assures us that the statement of opinions attributed to Mr. BATES in a late number of the *Evening News*, was not an authorized statement. Many of the papers have so regarded it, and the manner of the publication would lead to this inference. The explanation is, perhaps, necessary under the circumstances.—*Missouri Republican.*

To be sure. The article in the *Evening News* was written by the editor, without exchanging one word with EDWARD BATES in regard to the connection of the Slavery issue with the Presidential election of 1860. We did not assume to speak "by authority;" and it would certainly have been very absurd for us to say as we did, that Mr. BATES would not formally present his views to the public on the issues of the next Presidential canvass, unless he was put in a position by the authoritative voice of the people requiring it; and, in the very same breath, to give to the public such formal statement of his views on one subject involved!

Our statement of the views of Mr. BATES was made without advice, "authority," or assistance; for it is a matter in which Mr. BATES exhibits, and really feels, the smallest sort of concern. But our statement is made up from what we deem to be the public and private record of Mr. BATES—such as it has been known to all citizens of the State—a record not changed from what it has been for many years past.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Letter from Postmaster-General Holt.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1859.

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th instant, in which, after expressing your approbation of a recent decision of this Department, determining that the franking privilege is personal and cannot be exercised by deputy, you add: "There is one other practice connected with the franking privilege which ought to be broken up, if possible—and that is, the borowing of the frank of members for the private use of other persons." "I have reason to believe that this abuse is practiced to a very considerable extent by the clerks in the various Departments and other employes of the Government about Washington City. Many of them, I am assured, regularly bring bunches of envelopes to members of Congress to be franked for future use; and for a member to decline to thus loan his frank is often regarded as a *discourtesy*, at least, and in some cases as a '*casus belli*,' to be repelled by hostilities. If, therefore, the several heads of Departments would adopt some stringent regulations against clerks and other employes using the frank of members, and cause such regulation to be generally known to them, I am sure it would have a good effect; at least it would relieve members from being importuned for the use of their franks for doubtful or improper purposes."

You have my thanks for the candor with which you have brought this evil to my notice, and for the earnest desire manifested for its suppression. The act of 1825, conferring the franking privilege on members of Congress and others, declares:

"That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of $10; and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence."

This clause has never been repealed nor modified. The act of which it is a part gave the franking privilege, however, to members only "during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and sixty days before and after such session." That act of March 3, 1845, authorized "members of Congress to *receive letters*, not exceeding two ounces in weight, *during the recess of Congress*." Then came the act of March 1, 1847, which enacts that "members of Congress shall have the power to receive as well as to send all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, free of postage, up to the first Monday in December, following the expiration of their term of office."

These several laws being *in pari materia*, must, upon a well-settled principle of interpretation, be construed together. They do not in terms repeal each other, and can be held to do so by implication only so far as their provisions are clearly in conflict. The act of 1825 having limited the privilege to the session of Congress and sixty days before and after it, it was the object of the statutes of 1845 and 1847 simply to extend the time within which such privilege might be enjoyed. It now, by virtue of their provisions, continues not only while the members are in office, but up to the first Monday in December after the expiration of their term. But there has been no enlargement of the subject matter of the franking privilege—no addition to the material which it may properly protect. The act of 1825 is still in force, and declares, as heretofore, that, although the member may now frank throughout the year, he can only frank his own correspondence and such public documents as the law enumerates. A construction, not made in the presence of the Act of 1825, and which would relieve the words, "all letters and packages," of the limitation which that act imposes upon them, would assert, in effect, that the franking privilege belongs not to the member, but to the whole community, provided they can prevail on such member to allow their correspondence to pass through his hands. In expounding a law, the reason of its enactment always furnishes a safe, if not an infallible guide. Certainly the reason for bestowing the franking privilege would not embrace the correspondence of any, save the party by whom such privilege is exercised.

It is undeniable, therefore, that the practice to which you refer is a violation of the letter and spirit of the statute of 1825, which is the existing law of the land; and this Department has reason to believe that its prevalence extends much beyond the corps of employes of the Government in this city, who, perhaps, are not specially implicated. Such a practice, no matter where or under what circumstances it may be obtained, involves a guilty breach of a high official trust, and is a direct fraud upon the postal revenues. Should it come to my knowledge that any employe in the postal service had become a party to such an abuse, by borrowing or using for private purposes the frank of a Government official, I should regard him as meriting dismissal, as certainly as for any other gross legal or moral delinquency. While, however, I would not hesitate to treat him as *particeps criminis*, I should feel that he was far less culpable than the officer whose frank he had "borrowed."

It may be safely stated that no amount of vigilance exercised by the Government, and no regulation of this Department, however stringent, can arrest this wide-spread and humiliating abuse so long as public officers dread the displeasure of systematic peculators more than they love the law, of which they are the appointed guardians. The process of purification, to be effective, must be applied rather to the fountain than to the stream. When a member indorses his frank on the envelope of a letter, he thereby declares, on his official honor, that it covers only his own correspondence—a declaration which would be necessarily false were the frank loaned to be used by another. When public functionaries shall realize this, and shall spurn from them those who thus seek to involve them in dishonor, then, and not until then, will they find a protection from that importunity of which you complain, far more direct and complete than any which can possibly be afforded by the "heads of Departments." Men who are easy and yielding in matters of conscience and of duty will ever be thus beset; and to shield such from this annoyance would require the regeneration of our race and the reformation of the world. It is apparent that the "relief" which is sought is very near at hand, and should the effort to obtain it provoke the consequences which you mention, it would argue a truly deplorable condition of the public morals. Beyond all question the request made of a member of Congress, or other Government functionary, to lend his frank for purposes of private correspondence, is simply and nakedly a solicitation to falsehood, to fraud and to the betrayal of a solemn public trust; and if it has come to be considered "discourteous" or "*casus belli*" to decline compliance with so insolent and so profligate a proposal as this, then, of a truth, we have fallen upon evil times.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To Hon. —— ——. J. HOLT.

THE NEW TIME BALL.—The new time ball, to be used at the Capitol for the purpose of regulating the time at noon, has been completed, and will soon be placed upon the flag-staff of the Capitol. The ball is very ingeniously constructed, and is the work of Mr. WILLIAM EGGINTON, of this city. It was in operation yesterday at the iron works of Messrs. PRUYN & LANSING, corner of Pruyn and Liberty streets, where the iron, steel and brass work was executed under Mr. EGGINTON's direction. Its mode of operation is as follows: The ball is 4½ feet in diameter, and weighs 63 pounds. It descends from an elevation of 20 feet, and obtains as much force in its descent as 2,000 pounds would falling a distance of five feet. It comes down an iron shaft made for the purpose, at the foot of which are four steel springs about two feet long, that are fastened to the shaft on the upper end, and stand out from the shaft at the lower end to a distance of about six inches. As the ball descends upon these springs, they close toward the shaft and break the fall. What force remains falls upon another spring that sits at the foundation or extreme end of the shaft, about six inches high. The movement of the ball is to be operated by a magnet carried on a wire for that purpose from the Dudley Observatory, by which means our citizens can obtain the correct time, and mechanics know exactly to a second when the hour of twelve does arrive. The expense of erecting this arrangement will be in the neighborhood of $200. Mr. EGGINTON was some four weeks engaged in constructing the ball and perfecting all necessary arrangements for its successful working. It was exhibited to Prof. SONTAG, Dr. ARMSBY, and several other *attachés* of the Observatory. All of them expressed themselves highly gratified at its successful operation.—*Albany Statesman, Nov. 16.*

The appropriation for carrying on the Artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, has been exhausted, and the work has stopped unfinished. The well is already 2,315 feet deep, being four feet deeper than the deepest well of the kind heretofore existing in the world.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
DO YOU WANT A HAT?—If so, go to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where you can procure either a ready-made article, or order one to suit your own taste. One thing is certain, however, that for neatness, durability, exquisite style and finish, KNOX is unsurpassed. Every new fashion that he introduces is eagerly sought after, and speedily becomes popular among the *élite* of the fashionable world.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT prevents all contractions in inflammation of the fingers, eradicates felons and whitlows, and relieves the sufferer from all anxiety as to the ultimate preservation of the joints. It should be used on the first symptoms of the disease,

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 17.

$23,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100	Reading Rail'd .s10	38¾
8,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	100	do. b3	38⅝
500	do.	94¼	220	Mich. Central R.	41⅝
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	do. b60	41⅝
18,000	N. Y. C. R. R. s. 7s	90	250	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	17¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	73¼	22	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	92⅛
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo....b3	86	15	do.	93
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	98½	61	Panama Rail'd..b3.	132
81	Bank of Commerce	99	50	do. s60	130¾
20	Oriental Bank	97	100	do. c	131⅝
10	Bank of New-York	104	100	do. s60	131
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74	21	do.	131¾
50	do.	73½	50	do. 60.l	131
150	do. s60	73	50	do.	131½
50	do. b30	73⅜	50	do.	131¼
30	Stonington R.	66½	300	Ill. Central R. s3	62
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98⅛	200	do.	61⅞
25	do.	99	100	do. s60	61⅝
445	N. Y. Central R.	80⅜	50	do. b30	61⅞
705	do.	80⅛	150	Gal. & Chic. b30	72⅛
900	do. s60	80⅛	100	do.	72⅜
100	do. b30	80½	34	do. c	72⅛
100	do. s15	80⅜	405	do.	72½
200	do. s60	80⅛	100	do. s10	72⅜
200	do. b60	80½	150	do. b10	72½
100	do. b10	80½	25	Chi. & R. Isld R.	63
100	Hud. River R. b30	39	300	do. s30	63
50	do. s60	38¾	100	do. 15	63
150	Harlem R. Pfd....c	36¾	150	do. b30	63⅛
50	Nor. & Worces. R.	40	150	do. b60	63⅛
			20	Mil. & Miss. Rail'd.	4

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '63 cou.	108⅛	100	Panama Railroad	131
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	10	do.	130¾
2,000	N. Y. Central. 6s	92	150	do. s30.	130⅜
5,000	M. So. sk. fd. bs.	57⅜	25	do.	130½
500	Ill. Central R. bs	85¼	500	Illinois Cen. R. b60	61
2,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p. c.		25	do.	60⅛
	1st m. sk fd, cn. bs	87⅜	50	Galen. & Chic. R.	72
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	73½	500	do. s30	71⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s60	80⅛	150	do.	71¾
100	do.	80⅜	300	do.	71⅜
100	Erie Railroad	7⅛	50	do. b20	71¾
5	do.	7	50	do. s60	71⅜
200	Hud. River R.	38¾	500	do. s30	71⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	10	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	20
100	Mich. Cen. R. s30	41	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17⅛	50	do. s10	62¾
100	do. s30	17¾	50	do. b30	62⅝

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange reversed the improved tone of yesterday, and closed at lower prices this afternoon, on most of the Share list. As the Panama Shares were the first to lead off yesterday, with an unusual advance of 2½ ℘ cent., it was also the first to turn in the opposite direction to-day. The price held on pretty well at the early Board, the reaction from the last price of Wednesday being 1@1¼ ℘ cent. But in the afternoon a further offering was pressed on sale, and 130 ℘ cent. was the final quotation. The return of traffic on the Galena Road for the second week in November, which was in private hands, has caused a reaction against that Stock of 1 ℘ cent this afternoon, sales being made as low as 71½@⅜ ℘ cent., cash, and short seller. Subsequent transactions, however, took place at 71¾ ℘ cent., which was the final price. We understand that the return in question places the increase on the second week in November at $2,500 over last season. Besides the interruption of a day by accident to one of the bridges, the weather is reported to have been stormy part of the week. The *short* sellers both here and, on telegraph, from Chicago, availed of the light increase, however, to add several thousand shares to their outstanding line, and the influence of this movement extended to Rock Island, Illinois Central and Michigan Central. The New-York roads were also weaker on seller's options, 30@60 days, though Central finally closed within ⅛ ℘ cent. of yesterday's last price, say at 80⅜, cash, and 80½, seller 10 days. Hudson River reacted to 38¾ ℘ cent.; Erie sold at $7¼, and Reading 38, at close. The general Share list left off rather weak.

In State Stocks there was a demand for Tennessees, at a further improvement of ¼ ℘ cent., and after considerable sales at 90¾ ℘ cent., that price was bid for more, and 91 ℘ cent. was demanded by holders. Missouris were also supported at yesterday's rise, 84¾ ℘ cent. In the Railway Bonds, the price further advanced for New-York Central Six ℘ cents. and Illinois Constructions, and the bids for the Eries were higher for the fourth mortgage, say 46 ℘ cent., and for the Common Bonds of '62, say 25@27 ℘ cent. Hudson Third Mortgage also higher—79 bid, 79½ asked. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 57 bid, and the Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. held for 88 ℘ cent. The Bond list, generally, exhibits firmness, on a fair inquiry, from day to day, for small parcels of each description.

In discounts, the rates made by the outside buyers of paper are still 6½@7 ℘ cent. for prime indorsed lists, 4@6 months, and at 6 ℘ cent for 60-day choice acceptances. Some select single name bills 4@6 months, have been taken to-day at 7½ ℘ cent., while signatures rating only fair or second-class, are more difficult to negotiate. There is fair employment for Money on temporary loan among the Stock Brokers, at from 5 to 6 ℘ cent. The private Banking houses accept 5 ℘ cent. on State and Federal collateral. The Exchanges for Saturday are steady on London, 109¾@110 ℘ cent., but a fraction easier on Paris. The leading drawers of Francs are accepting f5.13⅛ less the usual ¼ ℘ cent., on French Exchange, which makes the net rate f5.14⅜. Sight Exchange is made on Paris f5.11¼, and on London 110½ ℘ cent. There is a moderate export demand for Bar Gold and Mexican Silver for the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday. Of the former, $250,000 came in to-day from Vera Cruz. The shipments out on Saturday will be $800,000 to $1,000,000.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—NOV., 1859.

Cash in the Bank of America	$2,243 89	
Cash in New-York Life and Trust Company	55,874 90	
United States Treasury Notes	654,800 00	—$712,918 79
State and City Securities		80,489 18
Due by the United States Government for mail service		100,000 00
Coals, 20,555 tons in the hands of Agents in the Pacific, valued at cost	$369,990 00	
Coals, 10,278 tons *in transitu*, on account cost and freight, of which there has been paid	56,106 00	—425,096 00
Outfits and supplies in the hands of Agents at Panama	81,906 91	
Ditto at San Francisco	22,010 76	
Ditto *in transitu*	7,176 11	—111,092 78
1,268 shares of Company's Stock, in trust for property sold		126,800 00
4,000 shares of Stock in the North Atlantic Steamship Company		400,000 00
Thirteen steamships		2,020,471 70
Storeships, iron launches, water-boats, &c.		57,617 00
Machinery, stock, and tools at Benicia		121,700 00
Real estate, Panama	$11,920 00	
Do. at Islands in Bay of Panama	34,247 96	
Real estate at San Diego, Cal	1,850 00	
Real estate at San Francisco	70,709 31	
Real estate at Benicia	290,000 00	
Real estate at St. Helens, Oregon	17,500 00	—427,127 97
Cash balance in hands of ag'ts. in the Pacific		52,613 36
Cash balance in the hands of pursers		32,771 08
Do. United States Mail Steamship Co		7,975 11
Do. North Atlantic Steamship Co		5,206 03
Total assets		$4,682,879 00
Capital stock		$3,661,000 00
Bills payable		8,150 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Company		570 54
Surplus		1,013,158,46
Total liabilities		$4,682,879,00

	May.	November
Cash and Securities	$809,087	$793,408
Coal	307,075	426,096
Outfit, &c.	114,660	111,092
Pacific Mail Stock (1,713 sh.)	171,300	(1,268 sh.) 126,800
Real Estate	408,418	427,127
Machinery, &c	184,367	179,317
Surplus	423,246	1,013,158
North Atlantic St. Co.	——	400,000
United States Government	44,775	100,000

The foregoing figures are published as the half-yearly financial exhibit of the Pacific Mail Company. The stock opened to-day at 73½, and closed 73¼, sales.

There was general rejoicing on the Street to-day on the news of the safety of the *North Star.* The accident, though amounting to seven or eight days' detention off one of the West India Keys, was unaccompanied by loss of life or any material loss or damage to the ship or cargo.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $121,190; paid out, $80,533; balance, this afternoon, $5,539,982.

We have received a copy of a new bank note reporter, called *The People's Bank Note List,* published in this City. Messrs. KERR, BADGER & Co., bankers, furnish the quotations for uncurrent money. In assuming this responsibility, they pledge themselves that no bank or banking institution shall have a quotation in the work, which they do not know to be sound and legitimate.

The Albany papers publish the following of the business on the Canals:

The receipts at tide-water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week in November, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858....	86,000	153,500	145,800	279,800
1859....	54,400	488,000	18,200	319,400
Decrease	31,600	Inc. 304,500	Dec. 127,600	Inc. 39,600

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858....	1,729,400	7,922,400	6,379,300	2,951,300
1859....	640,600	3,533,200	2,488,700	1,909,200
Dec..	1,088,800	4,389,200	3,890,600	1,052,100

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 1,966,640 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to, and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal open	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	711,000	1,729,400	640,600
Wheat, bushels	4,381,400	7,922,400	3,533,200
Corn, bushels	5,446,300	6,379,300	2,488,700
Barley, bushels	1,229,500	2,961,300	1,909,200
Rye, bushels	160,000	476,900	320,000
Oats, bushels	2,375,300	4,207,200	4,677,500
Pork, bbls	11,139	36,778	41,560
Beef, bbls	8,152	27,748	7,362
Cheese, lbs	2,007,600	6,518,800	9,717,703
Butter, lbs	724,100	2,291,200	2,057,300
Lard, lbs	594,300	3,831,100	3,504,100
Bacon, lbs	1,985,700	2,157,600	1,772,700
Wool, lbs	1,624,700	2,746,900	3,020,800

Tolls received during the fourth week in October, 1859	$96,108 00
1858	97,799 00
Decrease in 1859	$1,091 05
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1859	1,447,437 00
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1858	1,858,774 00
Decrease in 1859	$411,337 00

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, s as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New-York, Nov. 12	$121,206,352	$74,680,191	$20,186,956	$8,443,555
Boston, Nov. 14	59,338,369	19,587,924	5,245,205	6,885,008
Philadelphia, Nov. 14	25,621,723	15,212,918	4,973,574	2,724,358
New-Orleans, Nov. 5	24,650,794	19,563,925	12,309,920	9,676,084
Total	$230,817,238	$129,044,958	$42,715,655	$27,729,005
Last week	229,308,117	129,057,422	43,404,406	27,790,310

WILLIAM J. LANE, Esq., who for many years past has filled the office of Cashier of the Fulton Bank, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, and it has been accepted.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Sight exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Sight exchange on New-York unsettled, at ½ ℘ cent. premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Sight exchange on New-York, ⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Stocks very dull. Pennsylvania State fives 93⅜; Reading Railroad 19⅛; Morris Canal 48¾; Long Island Railroad 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 38.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull; sales 15,000 bushels Racine and Milwaukee Club, at $1 05, to arrive soon. BARLEY in light supply, with less demand; sales 15,000 bushels Lake Shore, at 69c., and 2,000 bushels Canadian, at 74c., to arrive. RYE in less demand, while the supply is much reduced; sales, 4,000 bushels Canadian, at 70c. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 10,000 bushels Canadian, at 40c.@41c. PEAS in demand; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian, at 66c. CANAL FREIGHTS easy, but without essential change; there are more boats than freights offering. *Lake Imports*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 71,000 bushels Wheat; 14,500 bushels Barley; 3,400 bushels Oats; 6,600 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—8,400 bbls. Flour; 72,400 bushels Wheat; 41,800 bushels Barley; 5,800 bushels Corn; 10,300 bushels Oats. *Shipped*—To Montreal, 4,400 bbls. Flour; to Toronto, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT steady; demand mostly confined to Milwaukee Club; sales 5,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; 42,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 03; 15,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms; and 8,500 bushels Canada Club at $1 03. Other Grains quiet and nominal. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and through rates nominal. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour: 58,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 14,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 17—1½ P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 75 for State, and from Chicago Spring Wheat, $4 90; from Milwaukee Club, $5. WHEAT market steady; sales 30,000 bush. CORN steady; sales 4,000 bush. Other grains quiet. WHISKY steady at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Very little doing in through shipments; rates nominal. *Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn, 14,000 bush. Oats and 2,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bush. Wheat, 31,000 bush. Corn, 21,000 bush. Barley and 6,000 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR firm; sales of 1,500 bbls. Howard-street at $5 37½, and City Mills at $5 12½. WHEAT quiet; sales of 11,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 47 for white, and $1 20@$1 25 for red. CORN quiet; white and yellow 85c.@86. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady at 26c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull and declined 5c.@10c. Wheat quiet and declined 1c. CORN quiet. OATS buoyant and advanced 1c. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 14,500 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn; 3,300 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR steady and unchanged in price. WHEAT firm. WHISKY steady at 22½c. MESS PORK, $14. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c. HOGS are offering more freely at $5 75. *Receipts to-day*—6,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales at 10⅞c.@11⅛c. for middling. SUGAR buoyant and ⅛c. higher; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7⅛c.; the frost has injured the crop. PORK dull; Mess, $15@$15 25. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8¾@9 ℘ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR firm at $5 50. WHEAT firm at $1 12½@$1 23. Receipts 4,500 bbls. Flour; 11,500 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged in price. WHEAT dull. Receipts 5,050 bbls. Flour; 2,300 bush. Wheat. Shipments, 3,800 bbls. Flour; 500 bush. Wheat.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 28 for Fall, and 93c.@$1 for Spring. OATS steady at 38c.@40c. BARLEY steady at 60c.@65c. PEAS, 50c.@57c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull; superfine $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT in demand and scarce; white $1 25; red $1 25@$1 30. CORN active; new yellow 70c.@75c. OATS dull. WHISKY steady.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

COTTON unchanged; sales, to-day, 2,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales, to-day, 2,800 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¾ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, (Saturday,) Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The mails by the *Ariel*, for California and the Pacific coast, *via* Panama, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Nov. 19	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Nov. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
John Bell	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov. 3	Galway	New-York
Saxonia	Nov. 4	Southampton	New-York
Canada	Nov. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manch'ter	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.			
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Ariel	Nov. 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Atlantic	Nov. 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Calhoun, from Liverpool—Hermann W. Bruen, of New-York; Jas. W. Frazer, of do.

In bark Golden Age, from Galveston—Capt. A. R. Clark, late of brig Sabine, burnt at sea.

In bark N. H. Gaston, from Barbados—N. H. Jones, wife and family, Miss E. W. Campion, Mr. A. Duguid.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises.... 0 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 56 | Hell Gate.... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brigs Gen, Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; T. M. [illegible], Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooner Argus, Tucker, Key West, Benner & Beebe.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Glad Tidings, Dennis, New-Orleans 23 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Son. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage. 13th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74, saw schr. Potomac, stg. S., with loss of maintopmast, foremast, and jib-boom.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Boysen, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 247 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 1st inst., lat. 43, lon. 47 20, was in co. with ship Tranquebar, Goodwin, from Liverpool for New-York. 14th inst., Frank Beard, seaman, of Callao, died of consumption. The C. O. experienced heavy weather on the passage—split sails, &c.

Ship Bullion, Hodgdon, Hodgdon, Bristol Sept. 16, with railroad iron to order. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Oct. 11, lat. 47, lon. 31, experienced a hurricane from N. W. to N. N. E., which lasted 12 hours—barometer 28 8.10. Oct. 19, had a heavy squall, lasting 5 hours, blowing at times a perfect hurricane; split and blew away nearly a whole suit of sails, after being close-reefed. The ship has been laid to ten different times on the passage, under a goose-wing maintopsail.

Ship Roland, (Brem.,) Wencke, Bremen Oct. 7, with mdse. and 180 passengers to master. Anchored in Quarantine last night.

Bark Advance, (Br.,) Cain, Glasgow, and 9 ds. from Yarmouth, N. S., (where she put in, in distress,) with iron, &c., to master.

Bark Golden Age, Clark, Galveston 23 ds., with hides, cotton, and wool to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had very heavy weather—split sails, started bowsprit, and received other damage. 5th inst., lat. 26 31, lon. 79 35, spoke schr. Vapor, from Mobile for New-York—understood them to say their bowsprit was strong; wished to be reported. 4th inst., off Gun Key light, passed ship Heidelburg, bd. N., (since reported ashore near Cape Florida.)

Bark Saml. Moxley, Jr., Williams, St. Mark's 18 ds., with cotton, tobacco, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Experienced heavy weather up to Hatteras. 13th inst., Lewis Bader, seaman, German, aged about 18 years, was missed—supposed he accidentally fell overboard. 16th inst., off Cape May, took a pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Gould, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to R. W. Trundy. Nov. 11, saw U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, hence for Vera Cruz.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa Nov. 1, with salt, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados Nov. 3, with molasses, &c., to Bishop & Bro., of New-Haven.

Bark H. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Frisbie, Barbados Nov. 3, with cocoa, hides, &c., to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 28 ds., with hides, bark, &c., to J. F. Joy. 5th inst., lat. 31 47, lon. 78 50, saw a brig, name unknown, with loss of mainmast and foretopmast.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Rio Hache Oct. 31, with fustic, goat skins, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Ava, Bennet, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. R. E. Stedman, Stevens, Norfolk 6 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Seely, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Vesta, Baker, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Arletta, Robinson, Baltimore, with wheat and corn, for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Norfolk 2 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Albemarle, Hunt, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Applegate, Petersburg 5 ds., with cotton to J. M. Frye.

Schr. John Randolph, Hall, Plymouth, N. C., 8 ds., with mdse. to Norcross & Prince.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwait, (3-masts,) Rogers, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Hill, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wren, (Br.,) Wren, Port-au-Prince Oct. 20, with logwood, &c., to Rolker, Mollman & Co.

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Horace L. Smith, ——, Great Egg Harbor 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jerusha M., Johnson, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. East Wind, (of Provincetown,) Bush, Mansanilla Oct. 22, with cedar, &c., to D. Curtis & Dyckman.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Gloucester, S. C., 17 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Pocomoke, Duffey, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Hand, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James & Sarah, Verrill, New-Haven, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oregon, Krause, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Goff, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Myers, Wolf, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to Gray & Glassell.

Schr. John C. Wright, Warren, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Martha Ann McNeil, Smith, Boston, for Phila.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Hawley, Boston, for Phila.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Terry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Hone, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hendrik Hudson, Clark, Norwich, for Phila.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Crook, Brookhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. Pearl, ——, Boston 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ella, Buck, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Clayton, Troy, for Boston.

Schr. Gem, Crane, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Brown, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Memento, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Buena Vista, Ribez, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. H. Booth, Burgess, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Ely, Lowry, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Caroline, Rhodes, Delaware City 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Boston, Barr, Phila., coal, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Baker, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. S. A. Juins, Godley, Forked River 2 ds., coal.

Schr. W. Simms, Mason, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Martha, Dunn, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Howe, Boston, with fish.

Schr. Amanda, Pearce, Rockland.

Sloop Jane Maria, Hall, Norwich 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Mount Hope, Taylor, Taunton 3 ds., with nails.

BELOW—One three-masted schooner.

WIND—During the day, from S.

Sailed.

Steamships Daniel Webster, for Havana; Moses Taylor, for Havana and New-Orleans; Montgomery, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Sea Nymph, 1,235 tons register, is now on the large Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—We have at present in our harbor several American ships in a disabled state. The ship Whirlwind, from San Francisco, arrived on the 2d inst., much damaged. The ship James Browne, of Philadelphia, arrived on the 6th inst., leaking, having met with very heavy weather, and must go in dock for repairs. She is from San Francisco, for Molder Island. The ship Nymph, having nearly completed her repairs, was damaged again in the harbor, last week, during a violent storm, which caused many of the ships to drag their anchors and get foul. All sustained more or less damage. The N. will be again ready for sea in a few days. For the last three weeks we have had a succession of gales and typhoons, and daily we have arrivals of ships in distress, or hear of their total loss. Of the latter there are as yet no American vessels. Some English and French vessels are reported as foundered, or driven on shore totally wrecked.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 17, sunset—Wind S. E., light; weather hazy. Nothing can be seen outside.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 17, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamship Daniel Webster, for Havana, passed down the Narrows at 11:50 A. M., and Moses Taylor, for do., at 3:10 P. M. Wind light from S. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 17, sunset—A ship, (no signal,) in tow of the Achilles, passing in the Hook. Two barks announced at S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind light from S.; weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Nov. 17—Arr. ships J. P. Harwood, Andros, from New-Orleans; Rochester, Reed, from Liverpool. Bark Sam Sheppard, Hathaway, from Havana. Brigs Northern Belle, Paine, from Cape Haytien; Ocean Telegraph, Grant, from St. Martin's; Waccamaw, Harriman, from Rio Janeiro. Schrs. Sarah Burton, Haskins, from Port-au-Prince; Olive Clark, Milliken, from Port-au-Platte.

Below—Bark Catherine, (Br.,) from Glasgow.

Off Highland Light—Ship Charles & Jane, Leghorn.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 31, barks Ariel, Cheesman, for New-York in 10 ds.; Charles E. Lex, Almelda, for Philadelphia in 2 ds. Brigs Bird of the Wave, Ropes, for Boston in 5 ds.; Pico, Teal, for do. in 10 ds.; Baltimore, Porter, for New-York in 8 ds.; Truxillo, Milliken, for do. in 10 ds.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17—Arr. schrs. W. B. Darling, Baxter, Norfolk, for Boston—had heavy weather, and lost boat and jib; Sea Witch, Long, and S. E. Parker, Fitzgerald, from New-Bedford, for Norfolk; L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Providence, for New-York; Clinton, Borden, Fall River, for do.

NORFOLK, Nov. 17—Arr. bark Volant, (Br.,) from Scotland, with coal.

HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 17—Arr. bark Lucy Ring, 12 ds. from Sombrero.

A brig is ashore at Chincoteague.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17—Arr. ships R. L. Lane, Wm. Woodbury, and E. A. Bright, (the latter leaking badly,) from Liverpool; Albatross, from Trapani; and Cumberland, from Havre. Barks Albert, from St. Thomas, Virginia and Estellina, from Rio Janeiro.

NEWPORT, Nov. 16—Arr. bark Baltic, Davenport, Davenport, New-Bedford, for Alexandria; schrs. Cohasset, Tobey, do. for Baltimore; Geo. J. Jones, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mentora, Conly, for New-Haven. Also, propeller Wm. E. Cushing, Greene, Chicago, for Philadelphia.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—Schr. William Pierson, of Sandusdy, arrived from Liverpool yesterday, in 66 ds. passage.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—The schr. Howard, from Matanzas, for New-York, has put in here for repairs of damage sustained in a storm.

The bark Hamilton, from Havana for Philadelphia, sustained injury in the storm, and has arrived here for repairs.

Arr., bark Moonbeam, from Belfast, Me.; brig Philip Larrabee, from Bath; schrs. Enchantress, and Kate Brigham, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Tarlton—bark, bd. E., was passed, Nov. 15, lat. 39 03, lon. 71 10.

C. Mathews—brig, from Portland for Cardenas, Nov. 11, lat. 33, lon. 71.

C. F. Young—schr., of Camden, from Georgetown, N. C., 12 ds., for St. John, N. B., Nov. 18, lat. 38 34, lon. 76 43.

E. J. Crocker—schr., hence for New-Orleans, with loss of foresail, gaff, and boom, Nov. 11, lat. 32, lon. 75¾.

Henry Clark—ship, from City Point for London, Nov. 16, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 30.

H. C. Brooks—brig, from New-York for Gonaives, 8 ds. out, Nov. 6.

Prince Albert—Br. brig, from Baltimore for St. Johns, N., Nov. 12, lat. 41 12, lon. 65 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Nov. 3, bark Thomas Delbon, disg.; brig Herald, do.; also, two North Carolina schrs., names not recollected, disg. slaves. The bark Virginia, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

At Curacoa, Nov. 1, bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York, to sail 3d.

At Rio Hache, Oct. 31, brig C. H. Kennedy, Randall, from Guadaloupe, for New-York in 18 ds.